The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 14. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,494.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 35 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m.....	No. 1 9 55 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 6 25.....	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 6 45 p. m.....	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 6 00 a. m.....	No. 3 7 52 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m.....	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 30 p. m.....	No. 7 6 35 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 3 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8.....Daily.....	2 50 a m
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday.....	9 08 a. m
No. 4.....Daily.....	2 13 p. m
No. 12.....Daily except Sunday.....	9 25 p. m
No. 14 .....Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
No. 18..... .....Daily.....	2 23 p. m
Local.....	12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1.....Daily except Sunday.....	8 50 a. m
No. 9.....Daily.....	10 58 "
No. 7.....Daily except Sunday.....	10 13 a. m
No. 3.....Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 13 ..... Daily except Sunday	8 45 a. m.
No. 17 ....Daily.....	5 49 p. m.
Local.....	8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States
P G ALBRIGHT, Cashier

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio $150,000 Capital S. Hunt, President, C Steese Cashier

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker No 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. L. HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 96 West Tremont Street MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m , 1 to 2 p m , 7 30 to 9 p m.

DR W H KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night

E. E. SEAMAN, M D
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 10 A M.
1 to 3 P M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Ehlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St Office open day and night.

H. B GARRIGUES, M D
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc , Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U S Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 691 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Bridge Notice.

Sealed bids will be received up to noon Monday, October 1st, 1888, at the auditor's office, Canton, Ohio, for the purpose of constructing four stone abutments two over the Ohio canal and two over the Tuscarawas river, on the John Silk road, running west from Russell & Co's shops in the city of Massillon Stark county, Ohio Bids received for the perch Also one pier in the Tuscarawas river. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids
P L MANLY, County Auditor.
CANTON, August 27, 1888. 10-4t

Notice to Farmers.

I have in operation a first-class hydraulic CIDER PRESS, with all the latest improvements, at my place on

South Erie street, below Russell's Works,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

Call and see, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

A. C. MARTIN.

FEVER VICTIMS.

THE SCOURGE RAPIDLY SPREADING AT JACKSONVILLE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX NEW CASES AND TWENTY DEATHS.

The Negroes Grow Panicky in Consequence of the Rapid Spread of the Scourge Among Their Race—Alleged Abuses at Camp Perry Vividly Portrayed—Cases Reported at Galveston and New Orleans. Fever Notes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours prior to 6 o'clock Tuesday evening shows an increase of eight over the greatest number of deaths in any one day. It is: New cases, 156; deaths, 20; total cases to date, 1,205; total deaths to date, 153.

The epidemic is undoubtedly on the rapid increase The doctors are overworked. We need twice as many doctors, but none will be accepted except acclaimed physicians of actual yellow fever experience. There is a great spread of the disease among the colored people, and a panicky feeling is perceptible among them

A lady who recently returned from Camp Perry declares that the place was miserably managed at first. She says she came back to keep from starving.

Her statement is that the hominy and corn bread were only half cooked, the beef unpalatable, and canned goods so scarce that few persons ever got any of them to eat She says she never tasted chicken the whole time she was in camp. She declines most of the patients get no treatment at all at the camp, but are left to take care of themselves

She speaks in high praise of Sarge Bucco, an Austrian nurse, and a colored nurse, Maria, from Savannah. She says the nurses were drinking hard and cracking jokes about the suffering patients Several of them would not attend to the patient at night, and males and females slept in the same tent, with only a blanket screen between them.

During the rain the tents leaked, and patients were obliged to put umbrellas over themselves to keep dry The board of health visited the hospital, but everything was brushed up for the occasion, and they were bamboozled The lady says all these evils have been remedied now, and Camp Perry is in a habitable condition.

LATER.—Up to noon thirty-thee new cases and six deaths from yellow fever were reported.

Health Boards Meet.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept 20.—The delegates from the various boards of health of many southern states and Illinois, at their conference, adopted a resolution advising the detention of fever refugees for ten days en route to points south of the northern boundary of Tennessee, but that in view of the lateness of the season that healthful refugees whose baggage had been disinfected should be permitted to go north They also advised against too hasty quarantining against towns from which but one case came.

Galveston and New Orleans.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept 20.—It was reported here Tuesday night that four cases of yellow fever had been developed in Galveston A dispatch from the health officers there to the governor denied the report, but the governor's secretary has left to investigate. Notwithstanding denials the governor has positive information of the existence of the disease in New Orleans, and refuses to raise the quarantine against that place.

Another Physician Volunteers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Dr Lawrence C. Carr, a well known physician of this city, has left for the infected district. The matter was kept a profound secret up to the time of his departure. The doctor has had experience with the fever.

At Hendersonville.

HENDERSONVILLE, Sept. 20.—The Jacksonville refugees are generally in good condition. They are largely composed of the better class of people, and are able to provide for themselves. There have been but ten cases to date and two deaths.

All About a Woman.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 20.—Two Cherokees, Blue Hog and Pigeon quarreled over the possession of a mulatto girl, with whom Blue Hog had been living, claiming that she was his wife. The girl deserted Blue Hog and went to live with Pigeon, the latter promising her a new dress if she would marry him. They were married, and the dress not forthcoming, she left Pigeon, returning to Blue Hog Pigeon went to Blue Hog's cabin and demanded his wife Blue Hog refused to give her up. A fight followed in which both men were mortally wounded and the girl killed instantly.

Oughtn't to Travel Alone.

MANITOU, Col., Sept 20.—When the summer guests at Manitou begin to thin out the footpads begin to swarm in Along the winding trail that leads to Pike's Peak, there are many wild and secluded places where a bandit can levy toll on the tourist Yesterday as Robert M Drew, of New York, was coming along some two hours' walk from the village, a man presented a large gun, and commanding him to throw up his hands, robbed him of over $50 Frequent instances of this kind are happening

Engineers Talking Business.

CHICAGO, Sept 20.—About one hundred and fifty grievance committeemen of the railroad engineers have been in secret session at McCoy's hotel for two days They represent the St Paul road the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Wisconsin Central, and other roads running in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas No information can be obtained as to the object of the meeting, as the men will not talk

The Greenville Express Robber.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept 20.—John Murphy, deputy postmaster of Artesian City, Meade county, Kansas, was arrested Monday on the charge of robbing the United States Express company of $10,000. The robbery was committed at Greenville, O., a year ago. Murphy was a driver for the company He confessed his guilt and returned $8,000 of the stolen money. He is now on his way to Ohio

Death of Colonel Lorenzo James.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Sept 20.—Col. Lorenzo James, a well known citizen of Montgomery, Ala., and for years member of the state legislature, died here Tuesday evening. He was president of the Northern Hay Fever association for four years.

RETALIATION DISCUSSED.

Some of the Canadian Leaders Admit That Retaliation is Right.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—Interviews with a large number of prominent Canadians show two distinct and opposing currents of opinion as to the justice and effect of the retaliation policy, which the president proposes to adopt. Sir John Thompson, minister of justice; George E. Foster, minister of finance, and Sir Adolph Caron, minister of militia, have expressed the opinion that the United States is wholly wrong in the fisheries controversy, and the Dominion is wholly right. They assert that no pressure can extort any more concessions from Canada. All of these persons deny that their country would lose much, if anything, by the threatened prohibition of transshipment in bond through American territory.

Minister Thompson contends that the pretext for such retaliation is founded on Article 29 of the treaty of Washington and does not give American fishermen the right to transship their catch in bond from Canadian seaports to the American markets. He has even insisted that should a different conception of the meaning of that article prevail hereafter, that according to admissions made before the Halifax arbitrators by counsel for the United States, the Canadians would have the right to extra compensation—an increase of the Halifax award.

Senator Scott, leader of the opposition in the senate, and a member of the privy council, described the course of Canada in its construction of its rights and duties under the treaty of 1818 as "petty and contemptible in the extreme." He acknowledged gross outrages have been committed in Canadian seaports on American seamen, and that these offer an adequate excuse for the enforcement of retaliatory measures by the president.

Thomas P Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, states that he does not believe it will ever become necessary to enforce retaliation Canada would back down as soon as it is satisfied that President Cleveland really means business Americans have a just ground of complaint on the score of refunding tolls on the Welland canal traffic. He would have the Dominion either abolish the refunding system or make the canal entirely free to both countries.

He believes that the imperial government will urge upon the Dominion the propriety of conceding the relatively trifling privileges of transshipment of fish in bond, and the purchase of supplies in Canadian ports Such a course would be promoted by English stockholders in Canadian railroads, whose dividends would disappear in a retaliation policy

Gorman's views are shared by all owners of extensive sawmills at Ottawa for business reasons They all agree that the American retaliation program would raise the price of Canadian lumber, thus securing an enormous advantage to Michigan lumbermen. For then they would hold the Canadian government responsible.

The drift of opinions expressed shows a general expectation that England will side with the party which favors conciliation.

THE SCHUYLKILL 'WAY UP.

Manayunk Almost Under Water—Washouts on the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 20.—There is a great flood in the Schuylkill, caused by the severe rain storm that begun on Sunday, and still continues. At low water Tuesday morning the river was six feet higher than usual. At noon Manayunk was virtually under water, and many of the streets are flooded.

A large force of men had been working since midnight to keep back the rush of water, and goods had been moved from the lower floors of all the houses and mills. Most of the latter were compelled to stop work owing to the fires being washed out At 5 a. m Tuesday all Manayunk was awakened by the blowing of the mill whistles The entire population turned out at the alarm, and found that the river had swollen to a great body of water, had overflowed its, banks, and had flooded the lower stories of the mills.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday morning the water had risen eighteen feet, and ten feet of water was running through the mill district. The most important of the mills drowned out was the American Wood Pulp and Paper company, the machinery and stock of which were damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars This mill is in the upper part of Manayunk, and stands nearer to the water than the rest

Other submerged mills are the Nixon paper mill, the Arkright cotton mills, the J. Dobson's worsted mills, Sciola cotton and woolen mills, owned by John T. Erdes; Estherheld & Gallagher's cotton and woolen mills, J. L Pierce's Wabash mills, Shaw & Bowen yarns, Seville, Schofield Sons & Company, Eagle mill, Frank Patterson, Kripka mills; Lord & Carter, woolen yarns; T. A. Campbell Manufacturing company, Richard Hey, Progress mills, and A. Platt & Brother, woolen mills

A large number of dwellings are also flooded. The flood has somewhat subsided but the people are still terror stricken. Sewers have caved in about the city, and trains had to be discontinued on the Reading road north of Manayunk for several hours, owing to numerous washouts It is thought that the worst is over and that the water is gradually going down.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Election.

LOS ANGELOS, Cal., Sept. 20.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, now in session in this city, elected officers for the ensuing term to day The only changes were the election of Gen. Underwood, of Kentucky, present Deputy Grand Sire, to the position of Grand Sire, and Charles M. Bushbee, of Raleigh, N C, to the position of Deputy Grand Sire. The parade was very imposing.

Big Fish Crop.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20.—The schooner Theresa arrived last night from Queen Charlotte Island with nearly three thousand five hundred black cod in pickle The captain reports large banks existing five miles off shore in 276 fathoms. One mile from Halibut banks, one hundred fathoms, are found where fish six and seven feet in length are secured in great quantities The schooner was recently loaded in one day

Murdered With a Hammer.

CHICAGO, Sept 20.—Tom Rooney, a blacksmith's helper, and Henry Klemme, a teamster, quarreled over a pail of beer Klemme finally struck Rooney, whereupon the latter seized a heavy hammer and killed Klemme with one blow The police were not notified for several hours, and the murderer has not yet been arrested

Wisconsin's Licenses.

MILWAUKEE, Sept 20.—A dozen cities in the state voted Tuesday whether to fix the saloon license fee at $500 or to return it at $200. High license was carried in Dodgeville, Marinette, Depere, and low license prevailed in Oshkosh, Janesville and Manston.

JOHN SHERMAN.

HIS SPEECH IN THE SENATE THE TALK OF WASHINGTON.

HE SAYS WE WANT CANADA AND SHOULD MAKE HER WANT US.

He Thinks "It Would Be Better for All if the Whole Continent North of Mexico Shared in the Prosperity and Blessings of the American Union"—An Outline of Legislation Demanded by the Pacific Coast States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Senator Sherman's speech Tuesday, on our relations with Canada and the desirability of political union with the Dominion, was the subject of a very general discussion in the city to-day. The remarks were embodied in his address on the resolution to instruct the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the state of the relations between the United States and with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report such measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States

The senator said that the time had come when the people of the United States and of Canada should take a broader view of their relations to each other than had been hitherto practicable. The whole history of the two countries had been a continuous warning that they could not remain at peace with each other except by political as well as commercial union It would be better for all if the whole continent north of Mexico shared in the prosperity and blessings of the American union But the way to Union with Canada was not by unfriendly legislation, but by friendly overtures.

The true policy of the government of the United States was to tender to Canada freedom of trade and intercourse, and to make that tender in such a fraternal way that it should be an overture to the Canadian people to become a part of the American government He saw in the success of that policy much that was good, nothing that was harmful to any part of the country, nor were there any difficulties in the way which should deter the senate for a moment.

The institutions of Canada were substantially like those of the United States. The people of both countries were, in the main, of the same stock. The proximity of the two countries was such that while separated they might be enemies, if united they would be friends. The debt of Canada was no impediment. It could be assumed without its being a burden. The union could only be accomplished with the free and hearty assent of both people. The use of any force would defeat the object. It could not be promoted by controversies or retaliation. Those measures looked to and generally ended in war.

No greater good could be accomplished than by a wise and peaceful policy, to unite Canada and the United States under one common government, carfully preserving to each its own local autonomy The principle of E Pluribus Unum had been the discovery of the fathers of the republic, and had guided the American people thus far in safety and honor, and he believed that it could be and ought to be extended to the people of Canada. With the firm conviction that "consummation most devoutly to be wished" was within the womb of destiny, he was not wishing to vote for any measure that was not demanded by National honor and that would have a tendency to postpone "the good time coming" when the symbol of the union of all the English speaking people on the continent, from the Rio Grande to the Arctic ocean, would prevail.

Too Many Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is thoroughly familiar with all the proposed legislation against the Chinese, indicates in an interview the character of the proposed law to restrict Chinese immigration. He says that constant efforts have been made by the Pacific coast delegation during the last fifteen years to secure legislation to stop the coming of Chinese laborers, but with very poor success The most familiar with the subject are of the opinion that their coming is not even checked, much less stopped

All laws and treaties heretofore made have been evaded. The bill just passed in connection with existing laws declares that no more shall come, which is a long step in the right direction, but it will require additional legislation to keep them out Those here must be registered, and some means of identification devised and northern and southern borders guarded Perhaps it will be necessary to provide that no Chinese laborer shall reside in the United States within a given distance of Canadian or Mexican boundaries. The Pacific coast will not be likely to propose legislation to deport Chinese laborers who are here until their coming is stopped

Continual deportation and clandestine arrivals, equaling and perhaps exceeding the number deported, would be very expensive and need be very effective. The Pacific coast delegation will do needed with all its energies to stop the coming of more Chinese, and when that is done, they would be exceedingly thankful if the United States would deport those here It is certain they can never be kept out by treaties If some are allowed to come, all will come They cannot be sorted

Congressman Thompson, of California, says he has received intimation from the White House that the president will sign the exclusion bill recently passed

Medical Congress No. 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept 20.—Quite a number of distinguished medical men arrived Tuesday night on belated trains to participate in the medical congress, which opened Tuesday afternoon Among them are Fordyce Barker, W. A. Draper, S W. Gross, William Pepper and D Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia H. B Bowditch and J C Warren, of Boston, and several from London, Edinburg and Germany

It is noticeable, however, that the western, northwestern and southern states are hardly represented at all, and certainly no pains are taken to disguise the fact that the present gathering is intended as an offset to the international congress held here a year ago, which was participated in by medical men from every leading city in the United States, and large numbers from abroad.

Ready for the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Chinese bill has already passed from the custody of the senate, and is in that of the house, ready to go to the president.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LABORERS NOW OUT ON A STRIKE.

A Dispute About One Man's Wages the Cause of the Trouble—The Cigarmakers' Unions of This Country Asked for Contributions to Help the Strikers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The long lockout in Havana, by which 20,000 people have been kept idle for weeks, has so far reduced the resources of the men that a committee has been sent to the United States to appeal to the cigarmakers here for money with which to buy food.

Monday night a mass meeting was held in Key West to awaken the sympathy of the cigarmakers there, and circulars have been sent to the various unions of cigar makers in the country asking for contributions. A meeting of Cuban cigarmakers will be held in this city to consider the subject.

The lockout was originated in a dispute between one workman and his employer. In each of the Havana factories there is one man who makes the very best and highest priced cigars. Because of his superior skill he occupies an independent and almost lordly position, works when he chooses, and no questions are asked so long as the quality of his work is up to the standard.

For compensation he has received usually from $70 to $80 a thousand cigars The cigars are, of course, sold at so high prices that the demand for them is limited, but there is nevertheless a call for them that enables these workingmen to live in ease and elegance.

About the 1st of August a manufacturer received an order for 2,000 of these cigars, but at a price which would enable him, he said, to pay but $65 a thousand for making. He took the order to his workman, but the workman refused to touch it. At this the manufacturer discharged the workman and hired another who agreed to do the order at the price offered

The discharged workman took his grievance to the union and all the workmen in that factory were ordered out Then the manufacturers appealed to the Manufacturers' association, and a committee was sent to effect a compromise. Its efforts failed, and the Manufacturers' association ordered a lockout in all Havana factories. The order took effect on Monday, August 13, and from that day to this the men have been idle

For a time the manufacturers laid an embargo on the entire island of Cuba, and refused to permit any cigars to be shipped from it, but this was found to be an unnecessary hardship on the country factories, and on August 25 the embargo was raised.

Along about September 1, a split, it is said, very nearly developed among the workingmen The men are divided somewhat in their sympathies by their nativity. The workmen of Spanish birth are said to be much more aggressive than the native Cubans, the original striker having been a Spaniard. The Cubans were willing to accept the compromise offered by the manufacturers, but the Spaniards outvoted them and continued the fight.

The manufacturers say that the great majority of the workmen are law abiding citizens, but that a part of the lawlessness and Anarchy in Havana is due to a few of the idle cigarmakers. The aggressors are said to be Spaniards, and the authorities, it is said, wink at the misdeeds of wicked Spaniards.

The latest news received from the island on the subject was a dispatch to Editor Edward Burke, of the Tobacco Leaf. It said that there was no more prospect of settling the trouble now than there had been a month ago.

Senor Carvajal, the president of the Manufacturers' association, was in New York, Monday, on his way to Havana from a visit to Spain. He said that he had an extensive acquaintance and many personal friends among the locked out workmen. He felt sure that he could effect a settlement as soon as he arrived there He will sail by the next steamer.

Does One Good to Read It.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—John Smith, Jr., contractor for the Knoxville & Nashville railroad, was held up Monday by Charles Rice and an unknown man near Lancaster, Smith county, and robbed of $1,000. Smith was shot and his skull slightly fractured The robbery became known, and Robert Johnson, armed with a shotgun, gave chase. He overtook the robbers They fired upon him. Johnson returned the fire, wounding both, one of them fatally He recovered the money and lodged the robbers in jail. The miscreants were former employes of Smith

Fought Twenty-one Rounds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Charley McCarthy, of Jersey City, and Eugene Hornbacker, of Harlem, fought under Queensberry rules with skin gloves Monday night at a well known resort near Sands Point for the bantam championship, a stake of $1,000 and a purse contributed by about fifty spectators After battling twenty one rounds in one hour and twenty-three minutes McCarthy was declared the victor, Hornbacker having fouled him by throwing him to the floor and striking him while prone. The fight was a lively one.

Flood in the Delaware.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept 19.—The heaviest rainfall in years occurred yesterday and last night. Several streets were torn up by the flood, and scores of cellars were filled with water People living near the Delaware and Hudson canal left their houses this morning by boat The Delaware river is very high, and is still rising A D Brown's saw mill, a tannery and two small dwellings on Vandermark creek near Milford, were carried into the Delaware river

Two Moonshiners Killed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 19.—News is brought in of a sanguinary conflict between two moonshiners and two United States deputy marshals near the foot of Backbone mountain, in Clark county, thirty miles from this city, in which both moonshiners were shot and killed Ted Bates and John Gressam were the moonshiners, and they have been prosecuting their illicit business for some time about three miles north of Black Springs

William L Scott's Successor.

ERIE, Pa., Sept 19.—The Democratic congressional conferees for the Twenty sixth congressional district, after considerable delay and much discussion, accepted the declination of Hon. William L Scott The Erie conferees then presented the name of Hon. James R. Burns, the Irish Nationalist, of the last Pennsylvania legislature, and he was unanimously chosen. Mr Scott's successor on the ticket is a man of great ability and fine oratorical powers. At the present time he is a teacher in the Erie high school.

DILLON'S RELEASE

CAUSES ASTONISHMENT AMONG BOTH TORIES AND LIBERALS.

THE FORMER FEAR BALFOUR IS LOSING HIS COURAGE.

While the Latter Are Exultant and Claim That the Government is Wavering in Its Treatment of the Irish — The Belief Strengthened that Stanley and His Followers Have Perished—Other Foreign News Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The release of Mr. John Dillon from Dundalk jail where he was serving a six months' sentence, which would not expire until the latter part of December, causes astonishment among both Tories and Liberals. The astonishment lies in the fact that the same government which is virtually responsible for the death of Mr. Mandeville, should give Mr. Dillon his freedom on the ground of ill-health. The Tories argue that if Mr. Dillon was ill he ought to have been removed to the prison infirmary as would be done in the case of an ordinary prisoner They express the fear that Irish Secretary Balfour is losing his courage. The Liberals exult over the affair, and are proclaiming the act as one which shows the government to be wavering in its treatment of Irishmen.

There is reason to believe that Dr. McConnell, the prison physician, strongly warned the officials at the castle that another three months' imprisonment would kill Mr. Dillon, and that Mr. Balfour, becoming alarmed at the effect the death of such a man as Dillon would have on the Irish people, consulted Lord Salisbury on the matter with the result that he was released. Mr. Dillon was sounded, with the view of obtaining a pledge from him that he would abstain from public agitation, but the plucky Irishman refused to give any such pledge, and was released unconditionally.

Stanley's Fate.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The dark continent still holds the secret of Stanley's fate, as well as that of Emin Bey. No more is heard of the white pasha of the interior, and the mystery thickens. It is almost incredible that, if Stanley survives, some word more or less direct should not have been received from him. Although news traveled slow across the wilds of Africa, and notwithstanding it may have been Stanley's purpose to conceal his operations, it is hardly possible that he could have made successful progress, either northwardly toward Khartoum, or eastwardly toward the station of Emin Bey and Zanzibar, without some news having preceded him. Now comes a gloomy letter of an official character from the Congo state which pictures a bad state of affairs at Aruwhime, from which point Maj. Barttelot started out but a few weeks ago to Stanley's relief. It says of the force he gathered:

"Half the men died either from diseases or from starvation. Those who have gone with Maj. Harttelot are too weak and emaciated to combat the difficulties before them. Great complaint is made against Barttelot for harshness and for his disregard of Stanley's orders to consult with the other officers, who have not a good word to say of him, while the men undeniably hate him, and several threatened to shoot him on the march. Tippoo Tip is so disgusted with him that he regrets having brought him men. Barttelot believes that Stanley has perished I should not be surprised if Tippoo Tip's men, who do not relish the job at all, return in a few months with the story that all of the white men have been killed."

Lovitt Cameron, the African explorer, has written a letter testifying to the hospitable character of the Manyemas people. They attempted to kill Livingstone, he says, because they believed that he was a slave-dealer. He thinks if the Manyemas murdered Maj Barttelot they could have been with him only in the capacity of slaves.

Playing at War.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The attack of the guards Tuesday upon Berlin, defended by the Third army corps, was a brilliant affair. There was a grand cavalry encounter around the village of Nemersdorf, ending in the success of the attacking force. Then the guards opened on the Third corps with a terrific cannonade and a decimating fusilade of magazine guns.

A noticeable feature of the movement was no volley firing. Each man was regarded as a marksman. The infantry advanced steadily, firing with admirable precision and coolness, never waiting for ammunition. The scene was magnificent, and this Nemersdorf engagement recalled episodes of the great victory of Sedan in 1870, and the desperate engagement around the village ended in the decisive repulse of the Third corps, which formed the defending force

The emperor unwearyedly rode over the whole field with Prince Henry, the crown prince of Greece and a brilliant staff Many English officers followed the operations. It is needless to remark there were no French officers in attendance.

The railway regiment has erected a special station at Schnitz, the center of the maneuvering ground, and the railway company will attempt to bring all the troops home, the emperor superintending The task will be three times as great as that expected of the main strategic line in time of war. The result is awaited with interest

Sherman Eulogized.

LONDON, Sept 20.—The London press very strongly commends the temperate speech of Senator Sherman on the anti Canadian action of President Cleveland.

There is also a general comment upon the annexation idea, and the opinion is advanced that a strong homogeneous Canada, if severed from the old country, would drift toward annexation. Yet annexation is regarded as too remote for serious consideration.

Foreign Notes.

The Netherlands parliament opened Tuesday.

The trial of the divorce case of King Milan and Queen Natalie has been fixed for November 22

The Liberal electioneering agents claim heavy gains in the registrations in the London boroughs.

An official in Krupp's Essen works has been arrested for offering drawings for sale to an English firm.

Mr Solomon, the deposed president of Hayti, has just undergone the operation of cystotomy He is in a critical condition.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE YANKEES WINNERS.

STORY OF A SUPERB SEPTEMBER SHIP FIGHT.

How an American Privateer of Seven Guns Disabled an Entire British Squadron—Fearful Havoc in Fayal Harbor—A Reminiscence of the Long Ago.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—In these prosaic and "piping times of peace" it is really curious to note how little the come day, go day, selfish and self complacent American citizen is interested in the building up of a navy.

His pulse does not mend its sluggish, methodical pace, when he reads in "our regular" correspondent's "special" opening paragraph that the double turreted iron monitor Puritan, the largest ship in Secretary Whitney's new and vastly improved navy, has been sent to the government yards at Norfolk, Va., to be completed. He barely remembers that such a vessel was launched a few months ago, and that it has a displacement of 6,000 tons or more, because the daily papers said so: but, to the present utility or future achievements of this plate armored and very formidable sea sweeper, he is provokingly indifferent

Yet it was not always so; and, as a quickening influence upon my business enslaved fellow countrymen, I shall here tell them a tale of brilliant heroism, which must set their blood tingling

* * *

Four-and-seventy years ago (precise date, Sept 28, 1814) the American privateer Gen Armstrong, built by Rousselaer Havens for several New York merchants, lay at anchor in the neutral Portuguese harbor of Fayal, one of the Azores. These islands, as every school boy knows, are grouped in the Atlantic ocean, below the forty-first parallel of north latitude and about 27 degs longitude west from Greenwich. The Gen. Armstrong carried seven guns and many gallant hearts Samuel Chester Reid was commander Frederick A Worth was his first lieutenant, he a brother of Gen William Jenkins Worth, who made a big reputation at Chippewa, with Winfield Scott, and, a third of a century later, in conquered Mexico. His monument is the tall granite shaft at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, opposite New York's famous Madison square. Alexander Williams was second lieutenant, and Robert Johnson third lieutenant of the Armstrong There was a crew of ninety men, and this count includes the officers. The vessel had been named in honor of a soldier, statesman, diplomat and author, who was our minister to France during Napoleon's time, and became secretary of war in 1813. Off the coast of South America, that year, the Gen. Armstrong, then commanded by Guy R. Champlin, had encountered the British sloop Coquette, mounting twenty-seven guns, and badly crippled her. It was left for Capt Reid, however, to show to the world what American sailors could do when they went heart and soul, gun and cutlass, fiercely into action. His vessel needed water; and, twenty days safely cleared from New York's blockade, he entered Fayal harbor at high noon to refill the Armstrong's casks and barrels

* * *

Reid's personal history is most interesting. He was born at Norwich, Conn., late in the summer of 1783, and died in New York city about three months prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. His father was a British officer, who conscientiously and bravely fought for the American colonies in revolutionary days: it was Samuel Chester Reid who, refusing a post captaincy in our navy after his brilliant victory at Fayal, became port warden of New York and invented and put in operation the signal telegraph from Sandy Hook to the Narrows and Battery. He was the designer of our present national standard and the father of ten children. Their excellent, beautiful and talented mother was a daughter of Capt. Nathan Jennings, still honorably spoken of by his numerous descendants at or near Fairfield, Conn.

Immediately after the Gen. Armstrong had anchored off Fayal, the American consul, John B. Dabney, ordered water to be promptly sent aboard the vessel, and invited Capt. Reid to dine with him. A pleasant afternoon was passed at the consul's house and in driving about the island. About sunset, having returned to the Armstrong with his shore friends, Reid noticed from his deck the rapid approach of six English war ships, forming the squadron of Commodore Lloyd. Three of these vessels, the Plantagenet, the Rota and the Carnation, had a combined armament of 136 guns, and the whole fleet carried upwards of 2,000 fighting seamen. In flagrant defiance of neutrality laws, Commander Lloyd attacked the Gen. Armstrong with his greatly superior force, but he soon found that he had caught a veritable marine tartar. Next morning, having counted his dead, wounded and presumed to be drowned, he bitterly remembered that Admiral Cochrane was waiting for him at Jamaica for re-enforcements that would never be available in the proposed conquest of New Orleans.

* * *

Darkness settled over Fayal island and threw its heavy mantle on the peaceful, land locked bay. Capt Reid was wary. Certain movements on board Lloyd's flag ship, the Plantagenet, had excited the American's suspicion. He knew there would be a full moon, and, having dismissed his guests and set them on shore, he quietly ordered the Armstrong's decks to be cleared for action and moved the vessel nearer to the island, until it was within shadow of the governor's castle. The moon had now risen, and by its light Capt. Reid discovered, about 8 o'clock, that four boats, each containing forty men, were being pulled towards the doomed privateer. He repeatedly hailed them; but got no reply. They were soon alongside, but he was ready for them. As the British seamen attempted to board the Armstrong the valiant Reid passed the word to his gunners to open fire on the four boats. They were beaten off, with fearful slaughter, and two of them retired so severely broken that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be kept afloat. It being now apparent that the English squadron intended to renew the onslaught and crush their nettling adversary, the governor of Fayal dispatched a message to Commodore Lloyd forbidding any further hostile demonstrations. The haughty Briton replied that if any attempt was made by the Portuguese to shield the Gen. Armstrong, he would at once fire upon castle and town.

Three hours passed, but they were not wasted by Reid; he knew too well the value of time and preparation, and took all the chances. At midnight, fourteen boats and 500 desperate Britishers renewed the unequal attack. The dauntless son of Connecticut listened to the English shout "No quarters!" and vowed that none should be given by his gunners or crew. Again there was an outburst of powder flare and an avalanche of hot shot. The English recoiled, but not in confusion. They stubbornly kept up the attack, and for more than half an hour supplied a gory harvest to Capt. Reid and his Spartan nerved sailors. Blood was flowing everywhere around the Armstrong, and rivulets of it from the privateer's slippery decks tinged the waters of Fayal bay. Three of the English boats had been sunk and 289 of their men killed or wounded. Capt. Reid dexterously used his cutlass to repel boarders, grasping it with his left hand, while pistol after pistol, loaded and primed by powder boys, flamed from his right hand and laid many a stalwart Britisher on glory's eternal quarterdeck. The intrepid Williams, second lieutenant of the Gen. Armstrong, was killed in the fore part of the action, and his brother officers, Worth and Johnson, were both severely wounded, but Reid himself miraculously escaped with hardly a bruise. His total loss was nine men, and of these only two were killed outright.

* * *

At daybreak of the 27th Commodore Lloyd signaled the Carnation to open her guns upon the Armstrong and try to sink that vessel Reid kept up a vigorous return fire, and finally compelled the English brig to haul off for repairs. Seeing no way to evade the doom which threatened his little craft, Reid scuttled the Armstrong, went on shore with his heroic crew, and took refuge in a dismantled fort on the island, knocked away the drawbridge, and grimly prepared for a continuance of sanguinary results Although Commodore Lloyd defied the Portuguese governor and threatened to land 500 valorous Englishmen, he didn't make good his brag In fact, he had more than enough of Samuel Chester Reid and of night fighting in neutral waters with Yankee born demons. His fleet, augmented by the sloops Thais and Calypso, was detained at Fayal ten days for burials and repairs. It then set sail for Jamaica, and Reid took another dinner with his warmly approving friend, Consul Dabney

Landing at Savannah ten weeks later, the commander of the Gen Armstrong was met at every city and town as he journeyed northward, with heart gratifying testimonials of a nation's esteem. Virginia tendered him a public dinner, and Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia excelled their proverbial hospitality in receiving Samuel Chester Reid, who had so signally humbled the marine prowess of England. The state of New York voted him an elegant gold hilted and jeweled sword, and America's metropolis added a massive service of silverware to a round of banquets and receptions. The modest hero of Fayal harbor almost succumbed to this promiscuous welcome and wassail. His exploit at the Azores made a profound sensation in Europe. It was referred to by an admiring and candid writer, in a London newspaper, as "the essence of heroism."

At a venerable age, this courageous, dashing, scarred and peace honored American surrendered a life, worthily filled out, just as his beloved country was nerving and girding itself for a dreaded ordeal—fratricidal war.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL WATERWAY.

How to Go from Ocean to Ocean in a Boat—No Detroit Tunnell.

[Special Correspondence.]

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Is it possible to keep one's feet wet from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Of course one can put them in a tub of water and travel overland by rail, but there is really a continuous line of water from New York to the outlet of the Columbia river on the Pacific Here it is. Pass up the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence along the shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Chautauqua creek, thence to the source of the creek; here is a peculiar spring. Its waters empty into Lake Erie through the creek on one side and into the Allegheny on the other, follow down the Allegheny to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, thence up the Missouri. The source of the Missouri is the most marvelous water fountain on the globe. Here is a vast overflow of springs covering several square miles, perhaps ten or fifteen square miles. The land is a mass of soft mud and water of great depths which practically exclude man. In this spring area rise the Yellowstone, Missouri and Wind rivers, which ultimately unite and make their way to the Gulf of Mexico. Here rise forty branches of the Snake river, which form the head waters of the Columbia and make their way to the Pacific ocean. Here, also, rises the Green river, which unites with the Colorado, and that with the Gila river, and empty into the gulf of Lower California. Hence it will be seen that one can start from New York city and follow a water course either to Vancouver's sound or to the gulfs of California and Mexico. Instead of taking this route all the way one can go to Chicago by lake, thence by canal and the Illinois river to the Mississippi.

* * *

Every scheme to bridge and tunnel the Detroit river has signally failed south of Sarnia. Detroit is the most important point of railway invasion of Canada. During the winter season transfers of trains by boat often require six hours to make a passage of one half a mile. Owing to the vast amount of traffic at this point a syndicate of loan and trust companies' men of New York recently determined to tunnel the river and reap a harvest of gold. I was sent to investigate the subject and report. My report put an end to the ject.

The Detroit river is 23 miles long. At the Michigan Central railway, the site of the proposed tunnel, it is 2,800 feet wide, 45 feet deep, 140 feet down through the clay to bed rock, banks 25 feet high and current 2½ miles per hour; 27,000 vessels, with masts from 50 to 160 feet high, annually pass this point, the owners of which successfully oppose all bridge schemes. The Michigan Central's ferriage at this point amounts to 1,000,000 tons of freight and 650,000 passengers annually. Besides this there is an annual ferriage by small boats in ordinary traffic of 1,900,000 passengers. The first tunnel attempted here was begun by a combination of railways during 1872, but after one year's work was abandoned and a bridge scheme talked of for a while. The reason for abandoning the tunnel scheme was that after carrying it for 1,220 feet an immense body of quicksand was encountered which even modern science and its ammonia freezing process is afraid to penetrate. Every bridge scheme has been defeated or abandoned except a possible winter structure. A truss or suspension structure at this point could not be built for less than ten millions, but a portable winter bridge would not cost more than $200,000.

W. H. B.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECORD.

A Review of the Peculiar Canadian Policy of the Present Administration.

The president's desperate attempt to retrieve the diplomatic reputation of his administration renders a review of its Canadian policy timely. When he entered upon office a transition stage in the relation of the United States and the Dominion was approaching. The fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington had proved an unsatisfactory and inequitable arrangement so far as American interests were concerned. An exorbitant price for inshore fishing rights had been exacted by the Halifax arbitrators. The award of $5,500,000 was paid under protest, and when the period which it embraced had passed there was no disposition on the part of the United States to reopen negotiations for a renewal of the contract. Experience had demonstrated that the Canadian inshore fisheries were not worth as much to American fishermen as the privilege of free entry to the New England market was to the Dominion fishing fleet. Accordingly, notice was given to the British government of the abrogation of the fisheries articles. By act of congress and President Arthur's proclamation these articles were to lapse on July 1, 1885. The American fishing fleet had known for two years what would happen, and were not only fully prepared for the change, but very eager to have their home market protected against their Canadian rivals.

This was the situation when the president was inaugurated Congress had abrogated the fisheries articles, President Arthur had proclaimed the change of policy, and American fishermen were delighted with the prospect of securing relief from the burdens of an inequitable treaty. What was the first diplomatic act of the new administration in these circumstances? Secretary Bayard having been approached by the astute British minister affected alarm on account of the reversion to the treaty of 1818 in the middle of a fishing season He gratefully accepted an offer from Canada for a temporary extension of the inshore fishing privileges, provided the president in his first message would recommend a settlement of the fisheries dispute by arbitration. The British minister was thus allowed in the first instance to dictate a passage of the message relating to the fisheries. The abrogated clauses were continued in force for six months without authority of congress. A policy in the interest of American fishermen, which had received the approval of senate and house, and had been officially proclaimed by President Arthur, was reversed before the new administration had been in power for three months

The president carried out Secretary Bayard's compact with the British minister, but the senate rejected by a decisive vote his recommendation for arbitration. The season of 1886 opened with the treaty of 1818 in operation, and the first series of outrages on American commerce occurred on the Dominion seaboard. Congress passed a retaliation measure without division on party lines. The president made no attempt to enforce this legislation during that season, nor in the following year, although as many as 400 American vessels were boarded, seized, harassed and subjected to expense or annoyance on the Dominion seaboard. He met congress with a complaint that the retaliatory powers were inadequate, and the declaration that diplomacy was the only remedy. The senate promptly enlarged those powers in 1887. Democrats and Republicans voting as one man. Then was witnessed a strange spectacle. The administration exerted all its influence for months to prevent the passage of any retaliation measure. The Belmont and Manning projects were brought forward apparently for the express purpose of blocking legislation altogether on this subject. This maneuver was defeated by the passage of the senate bill in the house largely by Republican votes.

The administration having been twice armed with authority from congress evaded its responsibility, neglected to enforce the retaliation acts and pursued its diplomatic adventures. After hundreds of American vessels had been harassed and denied their commercial rights it made a humiliating treaty of surrender without securing reparation for wrongs suffered by American citizens or for insults offered to the American flag. At the same time it had loaded Canadian corporations with gratuities worth millions of dollars to them in their warfare upon American commerce and railways. This is the administration that suddenly bounces upon the scene like a circus clown in the stripes and spangles of the American flag, shrieking that it will retaliate and fight hard if congress will only furnish it with a larger pair of boxing gloves.—New York Tribune.

The President's Morning Hymn.

I'll twist the British lion's tail,
I'll make the Canucks fear me;
We've got to fish and they cut bait—
By jingo, boys, you hear me!

I'll pile the earth with English dead,
If you will all stand near me,
And capture every Irish vote—
By jingo, boys, you hear me!

I'll crush the senate at a blow,
And those who always jeer me;
I'll make it break its party's neck
By jingo, boys, you hear me!

had not thought to call a turn
That would be as this, endear me.
But providence protects its own,
By jingo, boys, you hear me!

Now let us all rejoice and sing,
And Democrats come near me;
If I come back you take the earth—
By jingo, boys, you hear me!
—Washington Critic

More Money Than "Intellect."

The efforts of "Cal" Brice and "Bill" Barnum to raise an enormous Democratic campaign fund don't look much like an appeal to the intelligence of the country. They smack more of an attempt at corruption on a huge scale. — Cleveland Leader.

He Is Harmless While He's Asleep.

Cal Brice at the 'phone: "Halloo, Lamont!" "Halloo." "What's the president doing now?" "He's asleep." "All right. If he wakes during the night, ring me up. He can't do us any harm while he's asleep"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Two Ways of Getting Votes.

Levi P. Morton's contribution of a shipload of provisions for the relief of sufferers in Ireland ought to win as many votes as Cleveland's contribution of $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.—Indianapolis Journal.

Will Some American Floquet Please Turn Up?

If the president is not careful the name of Grover Cleveland will go thundering down the ages as that of the American Boulanger.—Cleveland Leader.

FLOWERS IN FOLK LORE.

REGARDED AS BENEFICENT IN POPULAR LEGEND AND STORY.

World Wide Admiration of the Rose—Anemone, Amaranth and Asphodel—Buttercups and Daisies—The Forget-Me-Not. Tradition of the Lily—Modest Violet.

The Syrians regarded the rose as an emblem of immortality. Chinese put it over graves, and in the Tyrol it is said to produce sleep. Germans call the rose of Jericho the Christmas rose, and it is supposed to divine the events of the year, if steeped in water, on Christmas eve. It is said in Persia that there is a certain charmed day in which the rose has a heart of gold. Another tradition relates that there is a silver table on a certain Mount Calassy, in India, and on this table lies a silver rose that contains two beautiful women who praise God without ceasing. In the center of the rose is the triangle—the residence of God.

It is said that if a white rose blooms in autumn an early death is prognosticated, while an autumn blooming red rose signifies marriage. The red rose, it is also said, will not bloom over a grave. Rose leaves are sometimes thrown on the fire for good luck, and a rose bush may be made to bloom in autumn by pruning it on St. John's day. Here, as well as in France and Italy, it is believed that rosy cheeks will come to the lass who buries a drop of her blood under a rose bush. In Posen, young women assure the fidelity of their lovers by carrying a rosebud in the breast. Rose leaves are chosen for divination in Thuringia, the maiden having several lovers scattering a leaf named after each one on the water; the leaf that sinks last is the true lover.

ANEMONE, AMARANTH, ASPHODEL.

The anemone was regarded as the symbol of sickness in ancient Egypt. It was fabled to have sprung from the tears wept by Venus over Adonis. The amaranth would, says Pliny, recover its color if sprinkled with water. It was a symbol of immortality, the word meaning "everlasting." The asphodel was its opposite, meaning "regret." The spirits of the dead were thought to subsist on this flower The bachelor's button is so named because youths carried one in the pocket to divine their success in love. If the flower died, it was an ill omen The flower basil is a test of purity If it is put under the plate of an impure maiden in Voigtland, she will not touch it

Our familiar buttercup was so named from an idea that its consumption increased the butter producing quality of the cow's milk Cows never eat them, but they grow only in dry, rich pastures The columbine was anciently called a "thankless flower," and was the emblem of forsaken lovers The meek little daisy, opening its eye with the light of the planet Venus, has always been a favorite with the poets Its star form caused it to be an object of superstition, and German maidens prognosticated their fortunes with it.

The forget-me-not is one of the flowers that in German lore guard treasures entombed in caverns. The Swiss regard with superstitious feeling the little edelweiss (our cat's foot or everlasting). Its Swiss name signifies noble purity.

LEGEND AND TRADITION.

The common marigold is named in French Soucis (care). In Breton legend, if touched by the bare foot of a pure hearted person on a certain morning, it gives power to understand the language of birds The crocus signifies unrequited love. The poppy is a well known symbol of death The snowdrop is sacred to the Virgin Mary The primrose is an important flower in folk lore The Germans name it "Schlussel blume," or key flower It is fabled to open the way to treasures

The lily is traditionally the emblem of Diana and Lilith, Adam's second wife To the people of India and Egypt it typified fertility, to the prophets it had a mysterious signification. It is potent against witchcraft in Germany, if gathered with prayer Spanish superstition credits it with the power of restoring to the human shape any one who has been transformed to an animal. It is a remedy for venomous bites in England, and it was formerly thought that the number of flowers on the finest stem indicated the price of grain for the season.

The thistle, gathered in silence, was formerly a valued charm. It was sacred to Thor, and was one of the many plants that protected dwellings from lightning. In England, the milk thistle is "Our Lady's thistle," and the plant is well known as the national emblem of Scotland. Lastly, there is the modest violet, type of humility. Mohammedans are fond of it, as their founder revered it as a type of his religion. It was the badge of mediæval minstrels, and a golden violet was the prize in the poetical contests at Toulouse.—F. S. Bassett in Globe-Democrat.

The Bull and the Band.

The village of Strinesville has a new brass band. It played its first piece the other day, considerately going some distance out of the village to do it. That delicate consideration probably saved the life of a Strinesville small boy, but it killed Farmer Stauffer's valuable young Jersey bull. At the time the band went out to play the bull was feeding in its pasture, which was near the spot chosen by the band. While the band was getting its collective lip ready to compel a tune from its horns, the small boy referred to was taking a short cut through the pasture to reach the band. The bull took note of the small boy's presence, and proceeded at once to hasten his trip across the lot. The band had not seen the procession moving through the meadow, although the bull was mouthing his displeasure lustily as he ran, and the small boy was lifting up his voice in audible and penetrating tones. The bull was within three jumps of the boy when the band had got ready to play The band played. At the first burst the bull stopped short, threw up his head and sniffed the air. The instruments blared again. The bull turned and rushed wildly toward the stone wall. The band threw its soul once more into its horns, and the bull sprang over the wall. He came down on his head on the other side and broke his neck.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.

He Was Doubly Grateful.

A certain minister of our acquaintance was invited to dine with a member of his flock who, though well enough off in the goods of this world, lived sparingly in his greed for the dollars and cents. When dinner was served the host said: "I can't give you nothing but bacon and greens, parson; it's all I can afford these hard times. Will you ask a blessin'?" The minister responded: "Lord, make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive. We expected nothing but greens—and behold! here is bacon also. Make us truly thankful!"—Smithville (Ga.) News.

DIAMOND DYES

Brilliant!
Durable!
Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity, and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the DIAMOND, and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

BALLOON BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising the Balloon Baking Powder excels all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome, always of uniform strength, and quality, and never fails to make light, sweet and nutritious food. Bread, biscuit, cake, &c., raised with Balloon Baking Powder, may be eaten hot without injurious effects to the most delicate digestive organs, as it is composed of ingredients which are not deleterious to health or preventive of food assimilation.

The Independent Company

School Books and School Supplies,

Of every description, for city and country schools.

NEW BOOKS,

SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

SLATES, SCHOOL BAGS,

Scholar's Companions.

TABLETS,

Drawing Books, and Drawing Instruments.

WE MAKE LOWEST PRICES.

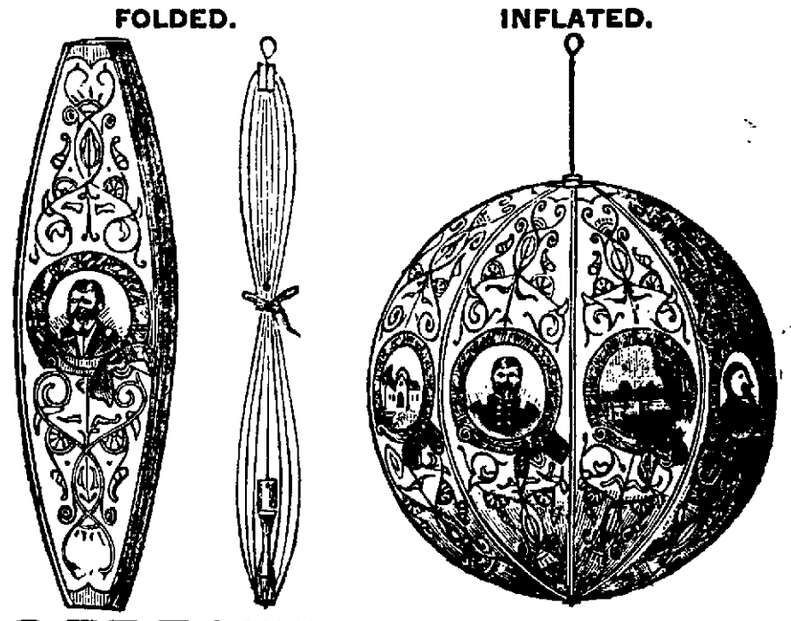
THE FINEST

TRANSPARENCY

IN THE

WORLD.

FOLDED. INFLATED.



SPRAGUE'S PATENT LAWN ILLUMINATOR

Make a magnificent display, and are also adapted for marching clubs. They are very strong and can be carried on the end of a cane with great effect. Call and examine them.

Artistic Stationery.

The Newest Things in Fancy Writing Papers for Ladies.

ENGRAVING AND STAMPING.

Engraved Visiting Cards, $1.75 per hundred, with plate. Superior Workmanship.

Picnic Season—Save your Linen. Japanese Paper Napkins, new designs in genuine Japanese paper crape.

The Independent Company,

20 East Main Street,

Massillon, - - - Ohio!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WITH A CRASH.

A Flouring Mill Falls in Flaming Ruins.

A FRIGHTFUL CLEVELAND EXPLOSION THIS MORNING.

Eighteen Men caught in the Flames Two Roasted, Four Terribly Burned, and Others Injured.

A Miller, Hurled from a Second Story Window, Turns in the Alarm, with his Flesh Burned to a Crisp, and then Falls in a Faint—A Financial Loss of $90,000, which is Nothing as Compared with the Awful Misery Caused.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CLEVELAND, September 15.—At 3:10 this morning, the five story brick flouring mill owned by M. B. Clark & Son, on Merwin street, exploded, throwing the roof from its fastenings and blowing the walls to pieces. Eighteen men were at work in the mill, unconscious of the dread calamity that was soon to come. Without warning, the walls trembled, and the machinery and walls were leveled. The workmen were thrown against machinery and other articles in the mill, and soon the agonizing shrieks of the injured and burned were heard. The wounded ones and their injuries are as follows:

Sterling Barber, 340 Dare street, face and hands cooked, and bad cut on left thigh.

William Strau, 314 Taylor street, face, head, back and arms burned to a crisp. He was removed to the Charity hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

F. W. Lubie, 204 Detroit street, and Joseph Vanweil, 22 West Madison street, were taken to the City hospital. Lubie is badly burned, having inhaled the flames. Vanweil's injuries are not so bad, but he suffers great pain.

Fred Gierman, of 32 Grape street, was in the middle of the room on the fifth floor when the explosion occurred. He was surrounded by flames in an instant, but managed to make his way to a front window and for a moment stood in view of the small crowd that had gathered. Then, throwing his hand upward, he gave vent to

A CRY OF AGONY AND DESPAIR

and fell back into the fiery furnace.

Barber was on the second floor and says that he was passing the room where the explosion took place at the instant it occurred. He was hurled out of a window to the street and lay there for an instant unconscious, but he speedily recovered and with the flesh of his face and hands burned brown, and the blood pouring from a deep, ugly cut in his hip, he dragged himself with an almost superhuman effort to box No. 12, Merwin street, and sounded an alarm, and then he dropped in a dead faint, lying there all night.

The foreman claims to be able to account for all of the men with one exception. It is supposed another man was burned, making two who met their death in the building. Gierman was surely burned to death, but the missing man, whose name is said to be Brandt, may have escaped. The four mentioned as wounded comprise the list of injured, though some others were slightly scorched. No one seems to know much about the explosion. It is conceded that it was caused by flour dust igniting, which had a powerful explosive force. The loss is $90,000, insurance $75,000.

The Corn Palace at Sioux City.

The citizens of Sioux City, Ia., were, last year, so successful in presenting to public view the novel idea of "A Corn Palace" that it has been determined by those enterprising people to renew the success of last season and present, this year, a corn palace on a more extended scale, with incidental festivities appropriate to the section of country of which Sioux City is the principal center.

The palace will be open for exhibition from September 24th to October 6th, 1888, and during that period excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates will be sold by all roads centering at Sioux City. Among these great roads which penetrate the corn belt of Iowa, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the chief, and Sioux City is easily reached by its lines, which extend from all points of the compass. Excursion tickets will also be sold during the dates above specified, from Sioux City to points in Dakota, thus enabling those seeking new homes or investments in the great West to do so at moderate expense.

For further information it will be well to address James V. Mahoney, commissioner, Sioux City, Iowa, or A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Independent Company have just received a new supply of the September American Magazine.

ONLY ONE BRAKE WAS SET.

A Sunday Morning Collision on the Fort Wayne Road.

The east-bound freight train No. 78, on the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, is due in Massillon about 1 o'clock in the morning. On Sunday it was composed of two sections, the first containing a car of cattle for a Massillon firm. On arriving in the yards in this city, the lower end of the train was cut off from the upper in order to get the car of cattle on a siding. A brakeman was left on the rear part of the train to set the brakes and then run down the track and flag the second section, which had whistled in He set one brake and started around the curve west of the station, when, turning around, he saw his own train coming after him down the grade. He at once went back to it, hoping to be able to bring it to a standstill, and also have time to flag the incoming freight. In passing through the caboose he roused two sleeping drovers, who otherwise would have been killed, and told them to get out.

In the meantime, the second section was approaching, and before the brakeman in charge of the first could finish his work, it crashed through the caboose, splitting it in two. The damage to the engine is not serious, although it is badly battered. The shivered remains of the caboose were thrown over the bank. In the conductor's box in the destroyed caboose was a contract upon which payments had been made, the endorsement of such payments being upon the contract itself; also the deed for some Crestline property, owned by one of the train hands. These two documents have not been found, and must be in the wreckage, unless some one has carried them off. They are of no value except to their owner, and the finder will confer a kindness by leaving them with Agent Shoemaker. A bundle of photographs was also picked up by some child who was seen with them, and who failed to restore them. Whoever now has possession will please give them to the agent.

THE KURTZ FAMILY.

There are No Light Weights Among Them.

The pleasing form and amiable face of Billy Kurtz is a leading attraction to-day in the window of a prominent photographer. Mr. Billy Kurtz is one of Stark's most intelligent farmers, and he lives near Cross Roads church, in Tuscarawas township. He is also the heaviest man in Ohio, having the enormous weight of four hundred and sixty pounds. When he was but sixteen years old he tipped the scales at three hundred, and his size increased every year. In his young days there was no smoother or more active votary of Terpsichore than Billy Kurtz in all the country round, and he has been known to lift and handle alone, a barrel of oil weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. But now, at the age of forty-five, he finds his flesh a little burdensome, and though he rides to town occasionally on his wagon, as happy as a clam at high tide, he is not inclined to leave his seat.

There are no light weights in the Kurtz family. The five brothers and sisters had a family group taken not long ago, at which time their combined weight was 1402. William led off with 456; John next, with 265; third was one of the sisters, 230; fourth, Jacob, 226, and last another sister, 225. Such are the people who live in Stark county, the greatest and grandest in Ohio.

RIDICULOUS.

No Such Judgment has been Secured.

N. T. Horr, of the law firm of Boynton, Hale & Horr, of Cleveland, was in town last week taking testimony in the old suit against the Wheeling & Lake Erie stockholders. In conversation with him it was learned that Huchins & Co., of Wellington, obtained a judgment against the stockholders, in the circuit court, for nearly $30,000, and that they intend to push the matter all along the line. As there is nearly $50,000 worth of stock held here it will be interesting to see what will be done by the local parties. At present the Wellington "cheese makers" are on top in spite of all the great lawyers from Massillon to Toledo have been able to do.—Fremont Journal.

The silliness of the forgoing is apparent from the statement made that Mr. Horr is taking testimony, while the following sentence declares that he has already secured a judgment. As there are one hundred and sixty-seven stockholders in Massillon, it is not likely that judgment would be rendered against them without the knowledge of their attorneys. As a matter of fact the celebrated suit is now pending before the common please court of Lorain county, and is being heard by the referee. It will take two weeks to write out the testimony of one Toledo witness yet to be examined. The other witnesses in New York and Boston have also to be examined. The value the plaintiffs put upon their chances may be imagined since it is known that they are willing to accept sixty-five cents on the dollar and settle the matter.

Americans are breaking down under high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle operative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 4

STARK COUNTY FAIR.

AN ADDRESS TO ITS PATRONS AND FRIENDS

By the President and Secretary of the Agricultural Society.

Friends and Patrons of the Stark County Fair: Another year has rolled away and and is now remembered with the past. And its fair is chronicled with the most successful ones yet held in the county. Notwithstanding the cold and almost incessant rain for the first three days of the fair the attendance and exhibits were but once excelled in point of numbers in the history of the society. So well had the fair been advertised, and its interests shown up, that our cozy little grounds would have been wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of either the enormous exhibits or crowds.

We would kindly refer you to the treasurer's statement of finances which shows that the receipts were such that all expenses were met, premiums paid in full, upwards of $1,200 dollars put into permanent improvements and yet a surplus of $600 remains to which has since been added $400 drawn upon State order, thus showing a healthy condition of the treasury.

There being no material change in the management we may bespeak a profitable year to the society.

The board in presenting the foregoing revised premium list do so with an earnest request for you to read the rules and classes carefully, and invite your judgment as to fairness in readjusting some of the premiums.

The erroneous idea that has been so prevalent of late years that this is a Canton fair, is being dispelled, and the growth of the fair is attributable to the fair understanding that it is a "Stark County Fair" and is managed for the county's interests, being managed by a board of seventeen directors, one from each of the seventeen townships in the county.

The State board of agriculture at its last meeting in January having ruled that two directors may be elected from each township, and the large manufacturing and mercantile interests of the industrious cities of Canton, Massillon and Alliance, demanding more attention of the fair interests, the board properly made provision for an additional member from each of the above cities, and in accordance appointed for one year, or until the next election, David Zollars, Canton; Clement Russell, Massillon, and Jesse W. Teeters, Alliance, who will look up the interests of their respective cities.

The board being petitioned by a large number from Sandy and Lawrence, the two northern townships of Tuscarawas county, for full membership and privileges to exhibit all articles (but field crops), owing to the superior facilities of attending our fairs over their own, they were admitted and promise many exhibits.

With the increased facilities added, the number of entries have kept right ahead. But with the limited grounds at our command and the clamor for larger grounds, either by annexation or new grounds, places the management in a position where it is difficult to determine whether it is better to put up the additional buildings on the present grounds or to "bide a wee." This question will undoubtedly be voted upon this year, and we advise all to give it careful thought.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Yes, the board has again decided to have Tuesday, the second day of the fair "A Children's Day," when all under fifteen years will be admitted free. The premiums are very liberal. Read them carefully, and look up the special premiums offered by Durbin, Wright & Co., of Canton. We hope the schools will make arrangements to be here this year and have a jolly good time.

The children have not yet forgotten the magnanimous treatment received from the management of the Cleveland & Canton railroad in taking them to and from the grounds free and having all their arrangements so perfect that not one of the 7,000 children was injured in the least.

The Stark county fair grounds are located within the city limits of Canton, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the square, and comprise about twenty eight acres, containing a natural grove of about eighteen acres, which is unexcelled for beauty, in this part of the State; a good half mile track, in the center of which is the band stand, from which delightful music is regularly discoursed during the fair by an excellent band.

Stabling for stock entered for premiums is of the best provided by any county society in the State and was amply increased this year, for any emergency that may arise.

Eight drive wells distributed at convenient places for watering stock on the grounds.

The steady and wonderful growth of the Stark county fair will continue, new exhibitors will fall into rank. The interest in good stock has received a healthy impetus within the last few years. Competition is keen and the people of Stark county are endowed with remarkable good sense. Very little grumbling is done by those who are defeated. Oftentimes committees err, and mistakes are made, though the board has done its utmost that justice shall be done to all exhibitors.

Many times exhibitors are not fully acquainted with the rules, and fail through improper entries; hence we would ask all to study them carefully, as quite a number of changes were made in the revision.

The management will leave nothing undone to make it what the name implies, "The Stark County Fair," a fair in all of which Molly Stark's people take a pride.

T. C. PUTMAN, President.
J. F. NIESZ, Secretary.

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

The machinery used in the mines being opened all over Japan is purchased in this country. The Japanese now ship coal to California.

Shall Women be Allowed to Vote.

The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it Many of the softer sex could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their husbands did, and give no thought to the merits of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unequalled for the cure of leucorrhea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness, and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for women's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on wrapper around bottle

The Cleveland dealers in anthracite coal have decided to raise the retail price fifty cents a ton. And soft coal shippers complain of a scarcity of cars; dealers who usually have from one hundred to two hundred cars of coal on the track, have been for a week unable to get cars. 20,180 tons of coal were shipped from the port of Cleveland during the week ending September 7.

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Haue, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

The shipments of pig iron from Birmingham, Ala., are steadily increasing, large quantities being sent to Pittsburg—which beats "carrying coals to Newcastle."

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wondetful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessently and could not sleep She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W.C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

The last issue of The Coal Trade Journal says that the supply of Ohio and West Virginia coal is not equal to the full requirements.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Two thousand saw mill hands at Gravenhurst, Canada, have struck for a reduction of time, from eleven to ten hours per day.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with sore throat, coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The large bottles are 50c and $1.

During the week ending September 1st 6,547 immigrants landed at Castle Garden. This is the largest week's total this year.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A calcine glass company, the only one in the United States, has been organized at Fostoria.

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for De. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfaction that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of both the imitation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50c. 4

The Pennsylvania Company contemplates extensive improvements and additions to their shops at Altoona, Pa., the estimated cost being two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The two hundred and sixty-four pensioners in Stark county receive $18,597.12 per annum.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

For Men Only.

The New York Mail and Express gives these hints to its male readers: "Every style of coat is finished soft, and should roll free or close high on the chest as desired. Shoulders are cut moderately wide, wider than last season, but are not padded. Padding, in fact, is as much out of style as spring bottom trousers. Sleeves are cut half and half, are moderately wide, and may be finished in almost any way. For dress or half dress, imitation cuffs are preferred closed with one or two buttons, but for business purposes a rent of about two inches is allowed. Skirts have but little drapery, and sleeves go in with but small amount of fullness, and pressed flat over the shoulder. Trousers are moderately loose but should slightly define the leg on the outside. They are finished with a slight spring and without binding on the side seam. For a man of average height and size, the knee should be 18½ inches and the bottom 17½ inches in size.

The water question still bothers Fostoria. At a recent meeting of the council the solicitor read communications concerning water works from Cleveland, Toledo, Tiffin and Fremont companies stating that the average amount of water used in these cities per capita, daily, is: Cleveland, 96 gallons, Toledo, 53 gallons, Fremont, 60 gallons, Tiffin, 64 5-16 gallons. The Cleveland superintendent stated that he did not think thirty five pounds of water pressure sufficient for fire protection, without the use of the engines.—Fremont News.

JOHN H. OGDEN,
UNDERTAKING
In all its Branches.
West Side of Main, Main Street

LUMBER.
OF
M. A. BROWN & SON
DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
DOORS,
SASH
BLINDS
—AND—
HARDWOOD FINISH, MANTELS,
Mouldin, Turning,
SCROLL WORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGAR PACKING BOXES.
KILN DRYING & MILLWORK
SOLICITED.
YARD AND MILL, S. ERIE ST.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.
Best Limbs manufactured on the face of the Globe.
Made by men who use them and who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.
Write for Catalogue to
ARTIFICIAL LIMB M'F'G CO
900 Penn Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.

R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago, WANT ONE Ag't (Merchant only) in Every Town for
TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢
J. M. Schuckers, Druggist
Sole Agent at Massillon.

DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.
CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations. As this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer. Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

R. A. PINN,
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.
6½ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward
Farm of 71¾ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 67¼ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE
Mt. Vernon & Fan Handle Route
The C. A. & C. RAILWAY
P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:20 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:10 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH						GOING SOUTH			
No. 35.	No. 27.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 38
Cleve'd Express	Night Express	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Night Express	Columb'a Express.
P. M.	A. M.	M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 35	5 40	Cleveland	8 10	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 21	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 14	1 55
12 14	7 07	5 10	" Newburg	8 39	8 29	2 11
11 35	6 36	4 35	Hudson	9 15	9 05	2 45
11 18	6 11	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	3 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 35	5 28	3 24	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58	3 02	Orrville ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 15	4 00	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	Gambier	11 33	12 34	6 20
7 52	1 37	12 55	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 50
7 17	12 56	12 24	Centerburg	1 29	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03	Sunbury	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	Westerville	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20	Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 26
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	
	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 56	
	8 36	8 14	Loveland	5 47	6 17	
	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	
	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	
	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	
	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 48	
	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 40	
	4 55	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	
	2 35	1 51	Terre Haute	1 42	2 18	
	12 32	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 30	
	11 23	10 20	Vandalia	4 48	5 10	
	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.08 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.
No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.
Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.
Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.
Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.
Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.
For further information address
CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	5 41	1 10	4 50	
Oak Harbor..... Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	
Monroeville..... Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston..... Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville..... Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland.....	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05		
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am6 45		
Cambridge.....	4 38	7 45		
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15		
Marietta..... Ar	7 25	am10 25		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10		
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24		
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 00		
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 00		
Canal Dover.....	10 47	4 40		
Bowerstown	11 25	8 45	5 55	
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	
New Cumberland.....	11 52	4 25	6 22	
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	
Orrville ..... Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	
Orrville..... Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 18	No. 9
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	
Wellington.....	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 23	7 25
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo..... Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTONS ORIENTAL COFFEE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
[No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTOX,
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector.
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DOUGHERTY.
For Coroner,
GEO. B. COOK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB N. SHAUB.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS A. PUTT.

A fund has been started by THE INDEPENDENT for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. It hopes that the many well-to do people of Massillon will help to swell it to goodly proportions.

Aid is needed in the South, and while the good people of this great country are working everywhere to send the stricken sections the help they require, the word comes back that all that can be done will be insufficient.

The west side of Stark county must follow the example of Tuscarawas and organize; the gallant Republicans of Lawrence, Sugar Creek, Bethlehem and Jackson should profit by the noble example set them on Thursday night at the center of Tuscarawas.

No one will call Jennie June a political writer, but in one of her fashion letters from London she has expressed something which will make the well intentioned free trader stop and think: "Americans do not shop extensively in London, because prices are not lower to any extent than in New York." Yet it is to secure "London prices" that we are asked to accept the Mills bill.

An angry Mugwump in New York has written "better that Harrison should be elected president than that Hill should be elected governor." All this is very nice and virtuous, and comforting to the Republicans who are at last united and agressive, but when the same Mugwump offers to give five hundred dollars to any charity in case Cleveland does not poll a larger vote in New York than Hill, he manifests that same lack of horse intelligence, which tradition gives to all of his ilk.

An abuse, the extent of which is difficult to determine, is that of falsifying weights and measures, and which can only be guarded against by the exercise of vigilance on the part of purchasers. An instance has just been brought to mind by Mr. James Neall, in the case of a man who makes frequent trips to town with loads of hay and straw. After fixing upon a price for his hay recently, he presented his customer with a slip, purporting to have been issued by Mr. Neall as a certificate of the weight. The bulk weight given was two hundred pounds inexcess of the real weight, and though he had not returned with the empty wagon, his patron innocently accepted an estimated weight. It was a case of both forgery and fraud, deserving of severe punishment. Purchasers should require certificates of weight, made out in due form and properly signed by some competent weighman, before making payments It would be an excellent plan on the part of the city to exercise the power conferred upon it, by appointing a sealer of weights and measures to test and endorse the scales and measures in use in Massillon.

A New York paper vividly describes the campaign in progress in the Eleventh Kentucky district, between General Wolferd, a Democrat, and Judge Finley, a Republican. As there is not a church nor a school house in several of the counties of the district, and ignorance of the alphabet the rule and not the exception, the canvass proceeds and the orators talk with unbridled tongues. The description reads like a burlesque, but those who have travelled by wagon through West Virginia and parts of Kentucky realize, that the blunt truth is more remarkable than any burlesque that could be written. Candor requires the confession that the leaders of both parties are of about the same mental calibre, while the chances of success are about even. On one occasion when Finley spoke of Grant's magnanimity toward Lee and the mercy shown toward Davis, Wolferd, who saw the effect upon the crowd before which they were debating, arose and wrathfully referring to his rival's historical ignorance, asserted that the government hung Jeff Davis at Fortress Monroe, and that Grant had Lee shot after his surrender at Appomattox Court House. His opponent protested in vain. Wolferd turned to a Democratic committeeman on the platform and asked him if he had not read a full account of the execution of both Davis and Lee in the papers. The witness replied that he had, and that every word of Wolferd's statement was true. The New York Sun contains the equivalent of three columns of THE INDEPENDENT'S space, devoted to extracts from the the speeches of the rivals.

General Sherwood says "this is a campaign of ideas." In so saying he undoubtedly speaks for the Democracy. The Republican campaign will be found as usual to be one of facts. "And what we want in this world is facts, facts, sir, nothing but facts." General Sherwood has very aptly expressed the whole scheme of Democratic government. They have set up a code of impractical theories, the very opposite of the principles of Republicanism, the effect of whose operations has been to promote American industry and prosperity, even under the discouraging influences of a Democratic administration. In the four years Grover Cleveland has occupied the presidential office, not an essential feature in our laws has been changed. Yet despite the presence of an hostile executive, the effects of the Republican methods, which are as unchangeable as the law of the Medes or the Persians, have been such that the Democratic party is glad to base its claims for another four years of power upon these results, although pledged to destroy their cause.

THE INDEPENDENT is fully in harmony with the New York Sun, in its belief that any endeavor on the part of Colonel Brice and his associates to gather comfort from the result in Maine, will be as successful as was the historic attempt at extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. When it became apparent that the old time Republican majority in that State had been given, THE INDEPENDENT was quite content to hear the good news thunder over the country, nor wearied its mind with seeking after "figgers." In the absence of any especial information as to the exact size of the tag ends of majorities running into tens of thousands, it is entirely willing to confess that the Canton News-Democrat gave a good guess as to the result and does not care a fig for the conclusion drawn therefrom THE INDEPENDENT is glad that with this expenditure of space and time, it can add to the glee of its contemporary, but fears the consequence of the inevitable reaction, when the melancholy days have come.

THE INDEPENDENT respectfully calls the attention of the Canton News-Democrat to this extract, from the New York World (Dem.):

"Mr. Harrison has written a letter to brand as a lie the assertion that he once said that a dollar a day was good enough wages for a workingman Nobody of common sense ever supposed that he said so. There are some campaign lies which are transparent, and this is one of them"

In view of the assertion of the News-Democrat that it possesses proof that General Harrison did make the remark attributed, it is proper that it should now produce the proof, since a leading paper in its own party thus speaks frankly and honorably.

THE CITY COUNCIL

GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS.

A New Lot of Stone Crossings Ordered —The Sewer Commission Reports.

The council convened Wednesday night at 7 o'clock, with only Mr. Hering, of the second ward absent.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending September 15, $49, was accepted.

A communication from Mrs. Nancy Umbenhour, stating that according to the revised statutes of Ohio, she was not compelled to construct the whole of the sidewalk along the south park, and that she was ready to comply with the request of the council as soon as the city should do its part of the work, was read and referred to the city solicitor to report at next meeting.

Notice of the injunction suit to prevent the City of Massillon allowing James Neall to erect a coal office near Bunnel's livery stable, on a public space, was read and referred to the city solicitor to report at the next meeting.

A resolution by Mr. Jarvis: That stone crossings be constructed across Edwin Dieterich and Dwight streets on the east side of South Erie street. Passed.

A resolution by Messrs. Volkmor and Clutz: That stone crossings be laid across Prospect street on the north side of Main street, on Wellman street on the east side of East street, and across Mill street on the south side of Plum street. Passed.

A resolution by Mr. Boerner: That a crossing be laid across Mill street on the north side of Plum street. Lost, Messrs. Bowman, Jarvis and Blumenschein voting no.

A resolution by Mr. Leu: That a stone crossing be laid across South street on the west side of East street. Passed.

The clerk was ordered to have the following named property owners holding property on West Main street charged on the tax duplicate for the construction of gutters and curbing by the city, in the sums named: John Meek, $11.69 Charles Higginbotham $8.65; Mrs. Stevens, $12.21; Mrs. Rempis, $15.01.

Mr. Clutz stated that William Fetzer would allow the council to take ground from his lot on Wooster street to fill up the west side pond if taken off before next spring. As this was the best opportunity the city would obtain, he moved that it be accepted and the pond filled up. Carried.

An invitation from the committee to turn out in the firemen's procession today was accepted.

Secretary J. O. Garrett, of the board of sewer commissioners, addressed the council. Mr. Garrett said the board had met twice, the second time with the city engineer. They had inquired of that official what maps, levels, and profiles he had in his custody, as engineer of the city. Mr. Miller had stated none. That all such property as would be of value to to the commissioners was the personal property of himself. He had corresponded with other engineers, and had propositions from them to take charge of the work for a limited number of days for twenty-five dollars per day. It was estimated that it would take from sixty to ninety days to finish the work. Engineer Miller had declined to have anything to do with the case, unless employed by council resolution, allowing him five dollars per day, or five hundred dollars to complete a sewerage map.

Mr. Bowman moved that the committee on ways and means appropriate five hundred dollars for sewerage purposes. Carried.

Secretary Garrett then inquired just what property the city had in the office of the city engineer.

Mr. Clutz moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the office of the city engineer, and ascertain just what papers of value there were on file there belonging to the city. Carried. The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Boerner, Volkmor and Bowman. Adjourned.

BILLS PAID.

A. Wendling	$ 4 90
F. Nolan	6 68
Hemperly & Jacobs	23 10
C. H Rudolph	5 50
J. Foltz	324 30
Sippo Coal Co	19 28
John Shoemaker	27 00
L. Limbach	59 00
W. H. Crooks	31 75
The Independent Co	7 50
M. Walker	60 00
J. Fisher	35 00
G. W. Gove	2 50
J. Gise and others	105 75
P. Dieffenbacher	20 30

"Purgatory Bullets."

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken up" appearance generally. "Be Jabbers!" he yelled, "I'm all wrong entirely. I want some shtuff to straighten me out. Some o' thim 'Purgatory Bullets' will fix me, I'm thinkin'. What d'ye tax for thim?" "What do you mean?" asked the clerk "'Purgatory Bullets,' sor, or somethin' loike that, they call thim," replied the man. "Shure I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint and bad stomach, and the divil knows what all" The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of liver stomach and bowels. Sugar-coated, little larger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to take. Druggists.

Pimples, boils and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them, take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Knox county, Ohio, cattle have the Texas fever.

Greensburg, Ind., colored folks had a rousing emancipation celebration.

At Trenton, Ky., J. B. Robb was robbed of his left hand by a circular saw.

Rev. T. B. Marsh, D.D., of Evanston, Ill., will preside over Mount Union college at Alliance, O.

Anonymous stamp collector took $65 worth of them from the Jamestown, Ind., postoffice.

The millers of northeastern Ohio convened at Akron for the purpose of joining the Ohio association.

Henry E. Porter, Hamilton, O., attorney, will take $5,000 for his reputation, injured by William Gray's reckless assertions.

Ira Smith, a former resident of Cincinnati, was found dead on the railroad track near Evansville, Ind., killed by the cars.

Israel Stapleton, aged fifty, is under arrest at Catlettsburg, Ky., for succumbing to the fascinations of a widow of sixty-five, and wedding her regardless of wife No. 1.

At Ironton, O., Washington Pike objected emphatically to his wife and his brother Craig tripping the light fantastic together and got a fatal bullet from Craig's revolver.

Miss Linnie Davis, of Bohun, Ky., was betrayed by her uncle and sought refuge in the grave through a dose of Rough on Rats to avoid impending disgrace.

During the absence of Mayor Shaw the Ripley, O., authorities climbed into his office window and corraled the city documents, which he had refused to give up.

Angeline Fessenden, whose husband was killed at Meadville, Pa., in a New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad wreck, has commenced suit against that road for $50,000 damages.

Sam. Hendrickson, of Shelbyville, Ind., made oath that Lillie Blackwell was over eighteen when she wedded James Colston, his friend, and now Lillie's father has had Sam yanked up for perjury.

At Princeton, Ind., a mob met for the purpose of giving a tight rope peformance, with Sylvester Grubbs, who shot Miss Downey, as the principal actor. The sheriff, however, smuggled him out of town.

Lawyer Herod, of Indianapolis, attempted to get Miss Sadie Bruce declared insane because she claimed more than $200 of the $1,000 which he procured for the damage done to her affections by Dr. Buford.

Two damage suits, one for $15,000 and the other for $5,000, have been brought against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company at Mansfield, O., by Edward Q Daly, of Chicago, and J. E. McKinley, of Mansfield, who were injured in the wreck at Ankenytown.

The ingratitude of human nature was exemplified by William McKnight, of Newark, O., who, when informed by the two kindly strangers that he had drawn a prize in their lottery for $1,000 drew a revolver and ordered them to get, which they meekly and speedily did.

At Corydon, Ind., the wife of Agrippa Sonner, ex-member of the Indiana legislature, seeks a divorce on the grounds that she was incarcerated one year in an insane asylum while perfectly sane, because her husband wished to put Sarah A. Perkhiser in her own lawful place.

Edwards Patterson, of Terre Haute, Ind., who takes charge of Sheldon, Swope & Company's jewelry store, deserves promotion. He drove away a burglar who attempted to force him to give the safe combination after the midnight visitor had given him seventeen razor cuts and set the store on fire.

Catcher Andy Sommers, of the Lima club, has been sold to the Boston League for $500.

Eleven prisoners left the Frankfort, Ind., jail without saying good-bye to their entertainers.

The Minneapolis railroads will probably have a strike. The switchmen want a 10 per cent. advance.

Norwood, fusion candidate for governor of Arkansas, will contest the election of Governor Engle.

At Falmouth, Ky., Barkeeper John Hardin was shot and killed by Louis Weddin in a saloon row Sunday.

Dr. W. S. Hay, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., who killed Julia Huskins, was pronounced insane by a jury.

Another lost life, that of the train newsboy, is added to the work of the misplaced switch at Ankenytown, O.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in session in Richmond, Va.

At Spring Hills, O., Marshal Stout was beaten until he was weak by a saloon gang that he was trying to arrest.

At Newark, O. George W. Coil is in the coils of the law for attaching the name of his brother-in-law to a $300 note.

Ransom Layle, one of the most prominent tobacco dealers of Kentucky, perished "twixt wheel and rail" at Williamstown.

Some of the most distinguished physicians of the world are already in Washington to attend the medical congress to be held there soon.

Mrs. Snell, widow of the murdered Chicago millionaire, offers $20,000 for the capture of Toscott, the supposed murderer.

John U. Wogan, a noted desperado, was shot dead by Constable Henry Hall, at Mt. Carmel, Ill., while trying to escape from his captor.

At Cedarville, O, George White fired the contents of his gun into a passing boy, Willie Robinson, inflicting dangerous wounds. Motive, pure russedness.

Charles J. Bodendieck is in jail at Chicago. He had a lot of explosives in his possession. He confined in a disguised detective and said he intended to avenge Spies' death.

Peter Rodenhauer, of Quincy, Ill., went to church with a double-barreled shotgun to discourage arrest for violating the fish laws. His gun was captured by stealth and Peter was sent to jail.

The fluency with which James Jones, of Hamilton, O., has wound his tongue around the reputation of Anna Young will cost him $10,000 if the honorable courts grant the injured lady's prayer

Andrew Ruehl, a well-to-do farmer near Manchester, Mo., fatally shot Anne Fink, wounded her brother Frederick and then killed himself. The Finks had quarreled with Ruehl, who was a neighbor.

At Mt Vernon, Ky., Allen Haggard was found murdered in the road The fact that Haggard and his son-in-law, J. E. Powell, have been quarreling for each other for some time makes a suspicious case for Powell.

At Lebanon, Ky., Charles Hall, a young Methodist minister, was arraigned by the church on complaint of pretty Miss May, who charged him with forcibly kissing her. The sensible old deacons promptly acquitted him.

Big Pennsylvania syndicate, supposed to be connected with the Standard Oil company, is digging test oil wells in Blackford county, Indiana, and telling yarns about the results longer and deeper and blacker than the wells themselves. So say the natives.

BIG BARBECUE.

Kentucky Democrats Meet at Erlanger and Enjoy Themselves.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The success of the Democratic mass meeting and barbecue at Erlanger, Ky., exceeded the wildest hopes of its promoters. Thousands of people came in from the surrounding country. It is estimated that 15,000 people were present. Among the crowd were a large number of ladies.

Judge W. E. Arthur was the chairman of the meeting. Fifteen head of cattle, forty sheep and 150 lambs were roasted. The feast took place in the afternoon.

Covington and Newport were nearly depopulated of Democrats. They began early to leave for the big barbecue at Erlanger. Four trains carried big loads of passengers, many of whom were from this city. The attractions were speeches by Speaker Carlisle, Senator Blackburn, Theodore F. Hallam, Hon. John Rhea and others.

Collision On the Burlington.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Evening Journal's Galesburg, Ill., special says: At 12:45 a. m. occurred a disastrous rear end collision on the Chicago branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road near here. The first train from Chicago was run into by the second train from Streator, and the engineer killed. The train from Streator consisted of eight cars and engine No. 286. The second train was running at from twelve to fourteen miles an hour, while the first train was scarcely moving. Engineer Case, of the second train, was killed, as were also two tramps who were in the Rio, Wis., train on another track that caught fire from the wreck. Six freight cars were badly wrecked. The blame is attached to the engineer of the Streator train, who died at his post.

Embezzler Strong Sneaks Away.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 20.—The jury in the case of ex-Secretary of State William A. Strong, charged with embezzling about $3,500 from the state, retired at 4 p. m. Tuesday, and at 6:30 announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The sheriff went out to call the attorney general and Strong walked out behind him, attracting no attention, as he had been at large during the trial. A few minutes later when his presence was required he could be found nor have the officers yet succeeded in their search for him. The attorney general made out a process verbal of Strong's voluntary absence and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty as charged.

Texas Fever in Ohio.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Sept. 20.—Two weeks ago Joseph Beers, a farmer residing at Fredericktown, this county, imported a herd of Texas cattle from Arkansas for breeding purposes. Recently a strange disease broke out among the cattle. A veterinary surgeon of this city, after a thorough examination, pronounced the disease Texas fever. Several other herds of the same neighborhood show strong symptoms of contagion, and their owners are greatly alarmed. Prompt measures will be adopted, and everything done to stamp out the scourge.

Will Make War on Outlaws.

LAMAR, Col., Sept. 20.—The people of Richfield, Kan., Boston, Springfield, Vilas, Minneapolis and Carris in this state are taking steps to organize 200 to go into the neutral strip and retake stolen horses and other property and capture the thieves. Their principal object will be to get the outlaws, who are said to be fortified in Squaw canon, and persons who have seen the place say that it is a natural fortress and almost inaccessible, and that it will be hard to dislodge the men who have taken refuge there.

Blew Out the Front.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—As Antone Velazquez was lighting the gas in the double window of Joaquin Roduquez's cigar store, on Main street, an explosion occurred, which blew out the front of the store and severely burned Velazquez and a boy named William Wilkins. The latter was visiting Roduquez, and is from New York. The gas in the window was turned off Monday night when the store was closed. Both of the injured persons will recover.

It's Too Expensive.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Congressman Bourke Cochran stated to a United Press reporter that he would not stand for congress again. "It's too expensive," said the renowned orator, "and as I am not a wealthy man I cannot afford it. I depend entirely on my law practice for a living, and as it is steadily increasing it will take up most of my time. I certainly am not a candidate for re-election."

Struck a Rock and Sunk.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 20.—The steam barge Kincardine, of this port, struck a rock and sunk in French river Tuesday She was lumber-laden from French river to Collingwood. An examination shows that the barge can be repaired and floated with little trouble. She is insured in the Louisville Underwriters.

Old Timer Embarrassed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Jacob L. Zixas, wholesale dealer in dry goods, has become embarrassed, and his creditors have offered to settle at 50 per cent. The liabilities are about $45,000. Mr. Zixas is the oldest dry goods merchant in New York, having started in business fifty-one years ago. He bears a high reputation.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 19.—Robert Somerville, a young New Yorker, Saturday night met with a frightful death. He was visiting at the ranch of Mr. Johnson, a stock man, south of here, and went into a coral where are kept some fine cattle. A ferocious young bull attacked him, and before aid reached him he was gored to death. The cattle, about fifty in number, afterwards became unmanageable, and before the body could be taken from the coral they commenced fighting and strewed the remains of the young man over the field. The persons who attempted to rescue him were seriously if not fatally injured.

Storms at Sea.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Incoming steamers continue to report encounters with the cyclone storm that passed off to sea early this month after doing such havoc in Cuba and eastern Mexico. The Anchoria struck the storm last Tuesday night. She shipped heavy seas constantly. The largest struck her early Wednesday morning when the water washed completely over the bridge. Capt. Brown was on the bridge with the second officer at the time They escaped injury The Arizona also had a severe time of it for part of one day, but she was too far from the storm's center to feel its force.

A Woman's Crime.

JASPER, Ind., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Martin, of Huntington, convicted of infanticide, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Indications—Fair weather, preceded by light showers on the lakes; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

THE AFFLICTED SOUTH.

A Fund for the Benefit of the Sufferers.

It is impossible for the authorities in Florida to cope with the difficulties that beset them. There is a lack of funds, a lack of physicians, a lack of nurses. Any aid the North can send will be too little. For humanity's sake something must be done, and in Massillon. The general news columns tell the too true story, and it only remains for THE INDEPENDENT to add that all money collected through its instrumentality will be turned over to the Rev. E. L. Kemp, who will forward it to the bishop of Florida. It will be expended for the benefit of all sufferers without regard to creed or color. Let Massillon, ever ready in good works, now respond. THE INDEPENDENT heads the list:

The Independent Company.....$5 00

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Population of Massillon

Is about twelve thousand, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all dauggists.

Have your cleaning and dyeing done at Thebaud Bros.', French steam cleaning and dyeing, (established in 1808.) Office, 299 Erie street, corner Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O. Largeet and most complete, establishment west of New York.

P. S.—We pay express charges on receiving goods on orders of $3.00 and over. Send for pamphlet, free. 10-4t

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 19.

NEW YORK.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129¾ bid; fours-and-a-half, 107 bid.

The stock market opened active and strong for all except Hocking Valley stock which was weak on the announcement that a suit for $5,000 000 brought against the company had been decided in favor of the plaintiff. There was quite a brisk selling of the stock and its price declined 8 per cent. by midday. The rest of the stock advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent. during the first hour, but lost it by midday in all cases except that of St. Paul, which was very strong on heavy purchases 40,000 shares of the stock changed hands this morning.

Bur. & Quincy	112½	Michigan Cent.	85¾
Central Pacific	34½	Missouri Pacific	81½
C., C., C. & I	57½	N. Y. Central	108¾
Del. & Hudson	119	Northwestern	111½
Del., Lack. & W	141¼	Ohio & Miss	25½
Illinois Central	115	Pacific Mail	36¾
Lake Shore	99½	St. Paul	64¾
Louisville & Nash	60½	Western Union	84¼

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—82@83c.
CORN—No. 3 mixed, 46¼c; No. 2 mixed, 47¼c.
WOOL—Unwashed: fine merino, 17@18c; one-fourth blood combing, 22@23c; medium delaine and combing, 23@24c; braid, 18@19c; medium combing, 23@24c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@26c; medium clothing, 27@28c; delaine fleece, 26@27c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2 $12 00; prairie, $10 50@11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 50@5 50.
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $4 00@4 50; fair, $3 75@4 75, common, $1 85@3 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 25; yearlings and calves, $4 00@5 00.
HOGS—Select butchers, $5 55@6 65; fair to good packing, $5 00@5 55; fair to good light, $5 85@6 35; common, $5 00@5 65.
SHEEP—Common to fair, $3 00@3 00; good to choice, $3 25@4 00.
LAMBS—$3 75@5 75.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $5 00@5 50; fair to good, $4 75@5 00; common, $3 00@4 00.
HOGS—Philadelphias, $6 75@6 85; mixed, $6 25@6 65; Yorkers, $6 40@6 50; common to fair, $6 50@6 65; grassers and stubblers, $6 15@6 50; pigs, $5 00@5 50.
SHEEP—Prime, $4 25@4 50; fair to good, $3 50@4 00; common, $2 00@3 00.
LAMBS—$4 50@5 50.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 80@6 45; mixed packing, $5 85@6 60; heavy to choice, $6 20@6 90.
CATTLE Choice to extra shipping, $3 60@6 50; mixed, $1 50@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 25.
SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 25@5 00.
LAMBS—$4 00@5 50.

New York

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, $1 02; No. 2 red winter, October, 98c.
CORN—Mixed, 51@c.
OATS—No. 2 white, 32c; No 2 mixed October, 30c.
CATTLE—$3 70@6 05 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Quiet; cash, 94½@97c; October, 85½c.
CORN—Steady; cash, 46c.
OATS—Quiet; cash, 25c.
CLOVER SEED—Cash $5 20; October, $5 20.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, September 19

New wheat per bu	85
Wheat, per bu	90
Oats " "	
Corn " "	25—30
	50—55
Potatoes per bu	30
Butter per lb	18
Eggs per doz	15
Peaches per bu	50—80

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dalton has bought real estate upon which to build a town hall.

The earnings of the W. & L. E. road in August, 1888, were $72,244; in August, 1887, $65,517.

The Stark county school examiners will conduct an examination in this city on October 27.

Major Ben Butterworth, of Cincinnati, will open the Republican campaign in Canton on Saturday night.

The late William Kemmery, who lived in the country between Massillon and Canton, was buried in the cemetery Monday.

The Retail Merchants' Association has elected Frank Vogt delegate to the State convention to be held next month in Cincinnati.

The Y. M. D. C. have opened a reading-room at their hall where fourteen daily papers and magazines can be found every evening.

A joint meeting of the N. E. and Central Convocations will be held in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Canton, on the 8th and 9th of October.

The thirteenth regiment will hold its reunion in this city next September. The third Ohio battery has also chosen Massillon for its reunion in 1889.

Pipe has arrived for the extensions of the water mains ordered by the council. The total length of the additions will be six thousand and twenty-five feet.

Prof. W. A. Wallace, the well-known phrenologist, has decided to lecture upon love, courtship and marriage, in the opera house, next Tuesday evening.

Navarre has a very swell Young Men's Democratic Club, which has just placed an order for seventy-five fashionable black silk hats with a leading hatter.

Prof. Feuchtinger has now two hundred subscribers for the concert course, and needs but one hundred more to insure the success of his laudable enterprise.

George W. McCurdy, of Canton, ruptured a blood vessel on Sunday night when walking with his betrothed, Miss Lucinda Gonder, and died almost immediately.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mary Foster Dangler to Albert H. Coleman, Thursday, September 27, at half past 1 o'clock, at the family residence on South Hill street.

An important business move is the consolidation of the tailoring establishments owned by Wm. Breed and J. C Lowe, who will be found doing business at No. 10 North Erie street.

Nellie E. Brown, of East Greenville, the grand-daughter of John McMillan, died Monday, at the age of sixteen. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the house.

Elsie Grapewine, who, in the rink era, lived here and was a skatorial artist of no mean qualities, was in the city Sunday. He is now one of the best performers in Miller & Freeman's circus.

Joseph Brent, a coal miner aged sixty-two years, who works in the Ridgway Burton Company's Hernbrook mine, had his leg broken above the ankle while at work Monday. Amputation may be necessary.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, of St. Paul's church, Canton, exchanged pulpits with the Rev. Edward L. Kemp, of St. Timothy's, Sunday, and preached a sermon upon the impossibility of serving God and mammon.

The Alliance board of education, failing to agree upon the election of a school superintentendent, turned the matter over to the county commissioners, who have at last selected C. C. Davidson, the superintendent last year.

Henry Landon has a pear tree, from which he cut a branch Monday containing thirty-five pears within the space of one foot, each pear being from 5¼ to 7¼ inches in circumference. The branch was sent to the Columbus centennial.

So Leander Cæsar Cole has drifted into politics again. He is now a candidate for prosecuting attorney in Wood county, on the Democratic ticket. As Wood county generally rolls up a majority of one thousand for that party, congratulations may be forwarded at once.

Fifteen persons were admitted to membership in the First Methodist church Sunday morning, and four children were baptized. The conference year has now terminated, but there is every probability that the Rev. John Wilson, whose pastorate has proved so entirely successful, will be returned.

An honest coal miner purchased a campaign badge of a prominent Erie street jeweler a few weeeks ago, of the kind which has words "free trade" on it, in big letters. On Saturday the same man came back and turned his free trade badge in as part payment on a gorgeous Harrison and Morton emblem.

Jacob Fiscus, who lives at the Section, just west of Brookfield, was driving a colt in a sulky Monday evening. The animal kicked very suddenly, striking one of his legs just above the ankle, breaking both bones and bruising the limb in such a manner that Dr. Gardner says amputation may be necessary.

General Edward F. Noyes will probably open the campaign in Massillon on September 28.

Henry J. Becker, of Akron, will speak in the interest of the Prohibition party in this city on October 18.

Mrs. T. C. Putnam, mother of J. C. F. Putnam, of this city, while gathering peaches at her home, near Beach City, fell and broke her right arm near the wrist.

Mr. D. P. Merrill hung a short branch of peaches on the chandelier in THE INDEPENDENT office this morning, cut from one of his peach trees. It contains twenty big peaches of the finest kind.

A fall of slate in the Howells Coal Company's East Greenville mine on Monday injured several men. Wm. Milan had one hand broken; Isaac Wetler and Wm. Archibald both had their heads cut.

The Ohio State Board of Health from 51 observers reports diphtheria from Middlepoint, Prospect, Mayville, Hamilton, Hamden Junction, Westerville and Cleves. Scarlet fever reported from Marshfield and Toledo. Typhoid fever reported from Minster, Mt. Pleasant, New Washington, Maxwell, Millersport, Rio Grande, Martius Ferry, Amelia, Botkins, Loramies, Milford Centre, Hamilton and Conneaut.

The campaign will be opened in this city next Thursday evening, September 27, in all probability, and only a day or two later, if any, by General Edward F. Noyes, one of the most distinguished citizens of Ohio. The central committee is very anxious that the Massillon marching clubs shall be organized to give him a proper reception. The Canton marching clubs expect to be present and a torchlight parade will precede the meeting.

The powers that be have decided that as the young idea will be with the firemen on Thursday and Friday, it will be just as well to allow the young body to be there also. Therefore there will be no school on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday. As Thursday, September 27, will be children's day at the county fair, there will be no school next week on either Thursday or Friday. This will permit of a visit to the county fair or the Columbus centennial.

Within thirty days Mr. William H. McCall, now at the head of the purchasing department at Russell & Co.'s, will depart for Denver, Col., leaving his present position in charge of Mr. H. P. Burnside, who has come from the St. Paul branch house for the purpose. At Denver Mr. McCall will open an office for the sale of Russell & Co.'s line, and will ascertain during the winter the exact needs of that territory, with a view to developing it and establishing a extensive branch. This course was decided upon shortly after a recent trip of Mr. McCall's to Denver.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. Richard Edwards, of East Greenville, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. John Vincent is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Oberlin.

Mrs. Mary Fay, of Hartford, Conn., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jarvis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh, of Akron, were in the city over Sunday.

Judge Pease has improved very materially since his arrival in the Alleghenies.

Mrs. Frances Iler, of Findlay, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Nolan, of the west side.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bacon, of Clyde, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Reed.

Mrs. E. A Hoover is visiting at the residence of her son, Mr. L. Q. Hoover, on Mill street.

Clarence Miller, of Richfield, O., a resident of this city four years ago, is visiting friends.

Mr. Ed. Henderson, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the residence of his uncle, Mr. E. B. Upham.

Miss Helen Ryder has returned from from a long visit with relatives in Toledo and Cincinnati.

Miss Anna Fendenheim, of Doylestown, is the guest of Miss Edith Alden, West Main street.

Mrs. Charles T. Ely, of Elyria, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gates, on East Main street.

The Rev. John Wilson of the First M. E. church has gone to Salem to attend the conference.

Mr. Ephraim Bowman, of Iowa, is visiting his brother, Mr. Joseph Bowman, two miles east of Massillon.

The Hon. D. H. Dangler, wife and daughter, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Dangler.

The Rev. Mr. Neisel and wife, of Long Branch, N. J., are visiting Mrs. Neisel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cully.

Miss Alice Gallagher left Wednesday for Topeka, after having spent the summer with her mother in this city.

Mrs. J. F. Mills is visiting her sons in this city, while her husband is attending the Methodist conference at Salem.

Mr. A. T. Stone, of Canton, will hereafter be permanently employed by the Ridgway Burton Company, as traveling salesman.

Mr. A. P. Conlon and wife left on Thursday for Buffalo, Elmyra and other Eastern cities, expecting to be absent about two weeks.

About forty young people surprised Miss Eugenia Shepley at her home on South Erie street, Tuesday night, and spent a jolly evening.

Kent Jarvis is in New York awaiting the arrival of his mother, Mrs. Jarvis, and Miss Dunn, who sailed on the 12th on the City of Berlin. They are expected to arrive off Sandy Hook sometime tomorrow.

Messrs. Thomas H. Russell and his son, Warren E. Russell, left Tuesday at noon for New York, where they will join the party which has gathered to welcome Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell to America.

The marriage of Mr. Austin Lynch, of Canton, one of the ablest and youngest members of the Stark county bar, to Miss Carrie Killinger, will take place at noon next Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Killinger, on Hill street.

Mr. Edwin Bayliss, who is now located at Fennimore, Wis., surprised his parents and friends in this city by suddenly appearing before them on Saturday. Mr Charles Bayliss, of Cleveland, also arrived Saturday night, and spent Sunday in Massillon.

Hot Metal in His Eyes.

Leo Stucker met with an unfortunate accident, Monday morning, while working with molten Babbitt metal. In some way the hot metal exploded, striking him in the eyes and burning his neck. He can see nothing with one eye and but little with the other. It is not known whether his sight will be permanently impaired.

Change in the Machine Company Directory.

On Saturday H. F. Jones retired from the presidency of the Massillon Machine Company and will soon go to Akron to take charge of the works of Webster, Camp & Lane. J. F. Schrock, who has gradually been acquiring stock in the Machine Company, was at once elected president. The business will be carried on without change.

New President.

ALLIANCE, O., September 18.—The trustees of Mt. Union college, to-day elected Rev. Dr. T. B. Marsh, of Garret Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., president of the college. He is forty-three years old, a graduate of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and has for many years been connected with the Rock River Methodist Conference, of Illinois. He will assume his new position in about five weeks.

To the Ping Hat Brigade.

The committee upon which has devolved the serious responsibility of selecting the tile for the Young Republican club, bas succeeded at last and has adopted a true blue protective garment, guaranteed to hold anything but water. Before the order can be sent, it will be necessary for every member to leave the size usually worn by him, with Mr. Harte Wilcox. All who have not done so, please make it convenient to see him at once.

The First Methodist Church.

In the report of the Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the First M. E. church, Sunday, it was stated the enrollment on the church record was 418, on the Sunday School record 674. The sum raised during the year for all purposes was $7,455. Of the churchmembers only two died during the year. The pastor preached ninety-four sermons, attended thirteen funerals, married fourteen couples, and baptized twenty-seven infants and five adults.

The Mayor's Court

Michael Britt, of Canton, was found drunk in this city day. He was dismissed Monday afternoon upon payment of costs.

Saturday night Jack Schaffert, the well known young man about town, paid the Mayor $10.60 for the privilege of being thrashed by Jake Wolferd the night before.

Nick Huwig, a young man who works in the mines of the Howells Coal Company, hired a horse and carriage of D. C. Bunnell on Saturday night, and then got stupidly drunk. The officer found him unconscious in his rig, and locked him up in jail Sunday morning. He paid costs amounting to $5.10, and paid the liveryman five dollars.

An Amazonian Wrangle.

Mrs. Fannie Morrow runs a restaurant on West Main street, near the Fort Wayne railroad. The Misses Neva and Ida Braley occupy rooms near by. It is rumored the green eyed monster has arrayed the Misses Braley against Mrs. Morrow. At any rate, some trivial cause induced Mrs. Morrow to attack one of the Misses Braley, and the other came to her sister's rescue. The hair flew and so did the king's English for a while. The ladies struck from the shoulder and the flag stones quaked. Finally the trio were landed in the police court. Mayor Frantz delivered an instructive lecture upon etiquette, and assessed Mrs. Morrow $9.60, and the two girls $5.10 each.

The Independent Company has engraving of all sorts done in a better manner and upon more reasonable terms than any house west of New York

THE FIRST DAY.

THE RAIN AND THE WIND DO NOT HELP ANY.

But the Event as a Whole Bound to be a Success, Anyway.

The gloomy, muddy, moist and misty morning did not deter the crowds from pouring into town to attend the first day of the tournament. But it did keep away a number of fire companies, and it did discourage all attempts at elaborate decorating and prevented many manufacturers from contributing to the parade.

The material for the procession was late in arriving at the place of rendezvous, near Russell & Co.'s works, and it was just 1:40 this afternoon when Grand Marshal Crawford gave the command to forward march, and the tournament began. In the following order the parade moved north on Erie street, headed by the patrol wagon, drawn by Nick Peacock's donkey:

Marshal and aids.
Police Force.
Letter Carrier's Association.
City Council.
City Officials.
Harmonia Band.
Warwick Guards.
Dex Tyler Hooks, of Wooster.
McGregor Hose Company No. 7, Canton.
Eagle Hose Company No. 6, Canton.
Independent Hose Company No. 1, of Salem.
Sichley Junior Hook and Ladder Company, of Wooster.
Good Intent Hose Company, No. 5, of Wooster
C. O. P. Junior Hooks, of Canton.
Mt. Eaton Band.
Vogelgesang Hooks, of Canton.
Flicker Hose Company, of Tiffin.
Minglewood Band, of North Lawrence.
Hose Company No. 1, of Massillon.
Hose Company No. 2, of Massillon.
Fire Chief Fritz.
Hose Company No. 1, of Massillon.
Industrial Division.

In the last named division the following firms were represented: The Independent Company, A. D. Volkmor, C. H. Rudolph, Spangler & Wade, N. H. Willaman, Singer Sewing Machine Company, West Side Feed Store, W. F. Ricks, Doxsee & Clemens, C. M. Whitman, Warwick & Justus, C. A. Krider, Hess, Snyder & Co., P. Blumenschein, Traphagen & Kramer, F. J. Keller, G. H. Gove, Castleman & Co.

Just as the line got well into motion, the clouds lifted and the long-looked-for sunshine came. Changes were made in the route published yesterday, owing to the unexpectedly muddy condition of some of the streets. The changes were slight however, and kept the participants in the parade out for nearly two hours.

TOURNAMENT TID BITS.

Steamer No. 1 was handsomely decorated.

Nearly all the shops shut down this afternoon.

The Findlay companys started and were caught in a railroad wreck.

The industrial division did not fully represent the city's resources.

Assistant Marshal Warwick bestrode one of the finest looking horses in the whole State of Ohio.

Fire Chief Fritz was a thing of beauty as he drove by arrayed in his blue shirt and silk tile.

William Jones has done more than any one other man to promote the success of the affair.

The Harmonia band was out this morning at 7 o'clock, receiving delegations at the trains.

Company F, as usual, did itself proud and seems to march better in the mud than on dry land.

Captain "Smiley" had charge of the news boys' brigade, and Master Henry Ryder furnished the music.

An unfortunate young fireman from Canton is recovering strength and sobriety in the jail. Only one.

The New Philadelphia companys were detained by a violent thunder storm this morning. They may be here tomorrow.

The Minglewood band filled the air with music. The Minglewood boys have added a pair of cymbals, and they play better than ever.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Fall of Slate Fatally Injures Joseph Thomas.

The second death within a few weeks occurred Monday, resulting from an accident at the new Shisler mine, just opened north of the city by the Ridgway Burton Company. Joseph Thomas, a young man only twenty-five years old, with a wife and child, was caught by a fall of slate on Saturday, at noon, and pinned to the ground. The injuries seemed chiefly confined to his back, and when he was moved to his home it was thought that he would recover. But on Sunday he took a sudden turn for the worse and died about noon.

C. Y. M. A. Election.

The following officers were selected at the annual election of the C. Y. M. A. last night: President, E. Falke; vice president, W. Sonnhalter; financial secretary, George Zeller; treasurer, Leo Stucker; sergeant-at-arms, William Volkmor; literary director, Jos. Ess; literary secretary, Hugh Gagen; literary treasurer, Frank Schaidnagle. By some misunderstanding the election of corresponding and recording secretaries had to be postponed until the next meeting.

A NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS PARTY.

Mr. Dunn Shows What One Man Can Do.

In order to give a night blooming cereus party, first get your night blooming cereus. Mr. James R. Dunn, who is keeping temporary bachelor's hall at Edgewater, his mother's home on South Erie street, had that rare and beautiful flower, and he easily secured his party by inviting, with a few additions, the Meyer's Lake pedestrians of Tuesday evening. The absence of Mrs. Dunn was felt of course, but, as the stereotypers say, Mr. Dunn "is a host within himself," and he succeeded in creating a novelty in the way of entertaining which is original and unique. After proper homage had been paid to the cereus grandiflorus, card tables were brought in, and then, after a while, refreshments were served. It was in the dining room that Mr. Dunn's taste was shown, not only in the floral decorations, but the menu and the service. The effect was that of some quaint old picture, for the gas was not used, and the only light was that given by wax candles in the tall ancestral candelabra. After bread had been broken, the master of the house led his guests into the parlor, with branching candle sticks in either hand, where romp games were played until early morning. Mrs. Ely, of Elyria, the guest of honor, carried home the only blossom of the celebrated plant. Mrs. Fay, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Chamberlain, of Chattanooga, were also present.

Will Start October 1.

The Western Window Glass Manufacturers have met and decided to start October 1, instead of October 8. Owing to the importation of French glass, a general reduction of 10 per cent. in the price list was ordered.

The Gun Club.

The regular shoot of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club was held Friday afternoon at the range. The score is appended:

J. Clutz	22
D. Reed	23
J. H. Hunt	21
E. L. Arnold	17
G. R. Bacon (a visitor)	12

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes formore than a quarter of a centuryy. It is used by the UnitedStates Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

N. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' Pills cures liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at Z. T. Baltz y's.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world, by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. This headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain, dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc. to weakness of the nerves of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness Dr Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltz y's drug store.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. CHENEY & Co., Propr's, Toledo, O.
We, the under-signed, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Hoesen, cashier, Toledo National Bank Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. 1

Does the Earth Really Move!

Science says that it does, but we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't a mistake about it, when we see how stubbornly certain old fogies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed once that consumption was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not, thousands of old-time physicians close their eyes and put their hands to their ears and refuse to abandon their theories. But for all that the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumptives' graves. It is a sure cure for this dreadful disease, if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—and consumption is included in the list—yield to it.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Frederick Loeffler & Son, as malsters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
FREDERICK LOEFFLER,
HARMON LOEFFLER.
MASSILLON, O., October 1st, 1887.

CIDER MACHINERY The Very Best. New Catalogue mailed FREE
Address C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY
Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

READ THIS!

There are many who think a watch ought to run for years without cleaning or a drop of oil. Read this and judge for yourselves: The main wheel in an ordinary American watch makes 4 revolutions a day of 24 hours, or 1,460 in a year. Next the center wheel 24 revolutions a day, or 8,760 a year. The third wheel 192 in a day or 70,180 in a year. The fourth wheel 2,440 in a day, or 880,600 in a year. The fifth or escape wheel 12,960 in a day, or 4,728,200 in a year. The ticks or beats are 388,800 in a day, or 141,912,000 in a year. Think of your watch and take it to

MILLER'S
JEWELRY STORE,
No. 11 East Main Street,
And have it Cleaned. Watches Cleaned and Warranted for 75 cents. Repairing made a Specialty at Miller's, No. 11 E. Main Street.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ABOUT ALASKA.

Sixth Paper—Its Valuable Resources, Present and Prospective—The Fisheries Considered in the Present Article—Compared with the Mineral Wealth—The Whale Fishery—The Walrus Catching—The Cod-Fishery—Its Excellent Quality but No Market for It—The Halibut—The Salmon Leads Them All in Importance—Ten Acres of Drying Salmon—About the Future Fishery of the World.

The fisheries of Alaska are at present the leading general industry of that great territory and may always remain so, although the prospects of valuable mineral wealth are so good in that vast domain, that in the present uncertain knowledge of both, it would be folly to assert which might be in the lead within a decade or two.

Their fisheries, like those of all countries, are easier to explain by considering them in the two natural divisions of inland fisheries or those in the rivers and deep bays, and the off-shore fisheries, or those within the influence of the land where it can be used as a base and protection, and yet be considered out to sea.

There is one off-shore fishery that may or may not be credited to Alaska; I refer to the whale fishery, bringing into United States ports a revenue of fully a million dollars a year. But when Alaska was Russian America we still reaped a rich harvest from that same field, regardless of the character of the adjoining country, which had nothing to do in influencing it. Times have changed somewhat, however, and now these leviathans of the deep are hunted with steam vessels, and the finding of coal at Cape Lisburne, in Alaska, has brought that territory into much closer relations with its off-shore whale fishery, and foreign steam vessels bringing their coal from afar could hardly hope to compete with those of the United States holding these near coal-fields, and which we got with Russian America. Thus we built better than we knew in buying that country and protecting so valuable an industry as this one, by such (then) unknown and unforseen means, and to-day we practically monopolize this business.

There was also a fishery which was once fairly remunerative in connection with this same whale fishery north of Bering's Strait, that is the walrus catching, and many a whale-ship in bad luck with the main object of the expedition has saved its voyage by a good slaughter of sea-horse and obtaining the oil and ivory (walrus tusks), which is the principal product of these animals. But the slaughter was overdone, and laws for their protection are in force to save the Eskimo from starva-

AN HOUR'S FISHING.

tion, while the larger steam-vessels hardly care to consider such trifling game in such spare numbers.

The most extensive and valuable of the Alaskan off-shore fisheries is probably that of the cod, and while as yet yielding but little in proportion to the cod-fisheries of the world and an infinitesimal part of its own immense capacity, its value is bound to slowly increase as the population on the Pacific coast increases and gives it a field for consumption, or as the rates of transcontinental freight decreases so that it can enter the Eastern market with some hope of fair competition. All of the Alaskan side of Bering's Sea is a sub-marine plateau extending almost to the Asiatic side and which is said to be alive with fish. It is probable that it is on these that the fur seal live, and if so they help indirectly to support one of the most lucrative and stable Alaskan industries, although contributing little or nothing as yet themselves. There are scores and scores of known and unknown cod banks along the Pacific shores of Alaska, and some of these have been slightly worked and their capacity and quality fairly tested.

In Southeastern Alaska a cod-fishing station was worked on a very extensive scale, but it did not pay, solely on account of the limited market that it commanded. I have spoken of the very damp climate of this portion of our distant colony, and it was thought this would be a serious if not fatal objection to the drying of the cod-fish the way in which the company proposed to prepare them for market; but, singular as it may seem, not only was the damp climate no prevention to the preparation of the fish, but it actually had such an effect on the quality as to increase it far beyond the best prepared on the Atlantic side. The Alaskan cod-fish never gets to that hard, granular dryness so characteristic of that of the Atlantic market, as there prepared. It is always moist and pliable, and therefore seems to absorb less salt, and when cooked is as superior in flavor and sweetness to the prepared Eastern fish, as that fish is to the fresh cod. Could the Alaskan fish have as fair a chance for competition it would easily drive the other from the field.

I do not want it to be inferred that nothing is done in these vast fields, for in some parts of the Territory, or rather their waters, this fishery is worked, but only in a slight way to supply the small demands of the Pacific coast region. The Alaskan cod-fishery has been compared to that of other places in the world as being like the population of China compared to the population of the Hudson Bay region, and this probably is no exaggeration. In fact, it is not yet fully known, but enough has been examined to say that it is of enormous extent.

Another off-shore fishery that is worked to a small extent is that of the halibut, the majority of which is smoked and sent to San Francisco. Not a tithe of the capacity, however, has been touched upon. A gentleman in the fishery business in Southeastern Alaska at a point where halibut were numerous, but none put up for market, informed me that the Indians of the vicinity had told him that if he would establish such a halibut fishery as that existing at another point they would insure him all that he could handle at six cents apiece. As many of these fish weigh into hundreds of pounds and none are half-weights, it is easy to see that practically the supply price is purely nominal. There are a score of other kinds of marketable off-shore fish in Alaska that will form no small industry when means are to be had for placing them cheaply before the world. As fresh fish the Alaskan supply will probably never have a great market, as the places to which they would be furnished—British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon and California—are also great fishing grounds, although to a far less extent than Alaska, yet sufficient for local consumption of fresh fish.

Of all the fisheries in Alaska, however, none can ever expect to compare with the salmon industry that is now being slowly opened in that country, and which has the capacity to some day control the world in that particular line. The way that the salmon fisheries of lower latitudes are being slowly exhausted, despite the most stringent laws for their protection, shows plainly that the day is not far distant when the inexhaustible supplies from Alaskan streams and estuaries will soon have to be called upon to contribute to the world's demand for that delicious food. Its rivers fairly swarm with this noble fish, and were the demands of the salmon product doubled a dozen times over, and all taken from Alaska, I do not think it would make as much of an impression on that vast territory as the present demands are making on the streams from which they are being culled. I doubt not if the salmon lost annually in Alaska by being killed in the ascent of the many rivers and washed upon their banks to rot and scent the atmosphere for miles around, would not exceed those put up by all the salmon canneries in other parts of the world. During the summer and fall the bears and some other carnivorae feast on these decaying salmon until their flesh is absolutely unbearable to the palate of any person, savage or civilized. In traveling down the Yukon river in 1883, and again in other parts of Alaska in 1886, I made some camps that were disgusting from their odor from dead salmon, although there was no escape by moving farther on, so widespread was the evil, and this, too, where the camps in all other respects were acceptable in the extreme. A person, who had pretty fair facilities to know whereof he spoke, estimated that the number of salmon secured on the Yukon river and its tributaries by the natives and used for food for themselves and dogs (also those wasted in the drying for winter, etc., a very large portion), amounted to no less than ten million fish yearly. The Columbia river, the source of the majority of our supply at present, hardly yields a third of this annually, and yet this amount must be given up, or the river restocked, or the fish will be eventually exterminated, while the Yukon and its branches have yielded this yearly, with no apparent dimunition in the supply that throngs its waters every summer.

An area of ten acres has been seen on the lower river, near a large Indian village, which was devoted wholly to the drying of salmon for the winter's use, and where the fish were so thick that it would not have been easy for a person to walk between the scaffoldings where they hung up to dry. As many of the fish are lost by decaying before they dry perfectly, no one would care to walk through or to the leeward of this ten acres just as an experiment to test the assertion.

While on the lower river I met one of the oldest traders of that region who informed me that the Indians and Eskimo catch the salmon, clean them, dry them on scaffolds, store them away in wolf and bear-proof houses or *caches*, and in the winter time bring them a number of miles with dogs and sledges to sell to the traders *at one cent a piece in trade;* the traders buying them for their own dogs, which they used in sledging around from one native village to the other collecting furs. As salmon canners on the Columbia river have paid as high as ninety cents a piece for their fish and yet made it pay in canning a million and a half of them, it is easy to see what a great saving ($1,350,000) or advance in profit, or whatever you may want to call it, would have been made if these canneries had been on the Yukon river of Alaska. The profit in one year would have easily transferred them there; in fact I feel assured that the lower Yukon river could have been profitably worked in salmon canneries during the last ten or fifteen years, if done on a scale enough to have employed one ship to its fullest capacity in transportation each year and shipped direct to Liverpool.

Passing up a small stream in Southeastern Alaska I have seen the salmon so thick that, when frightened by the canoe, they kept ahead of us in a radius of some ten to twenty feet in a semicircle that made the water fairly boil with their numbers, their dorsal fins cleaving the surface of the stream like a regiment of sabers swishing through the air. This, too, continued for miles, although the fish were constantly changing in our front, for we could see

A PILE OF BEAUTIES.

them by the scores and hundreds rushing past us whenever the narrow stream widened out a little to encourage them to make a dash to the rear. And yet this was but one small stream of thousands in that vast domain that were as large or larger.

There are many other kinds of fish that are found in the Alaskan lakes and rivers that my space will not allow me to describe. There is the curious candle-fish, or *eulachon*, or Alaskan smelt, which are so fat that when dried and their heads stuck in a candle-stick and their tails set on fire they will burn like a candle; from which fact they get their name. I have not yet even mentioned the immense herring oil works at Killisnoo, in Alaska, where one hundred men are employed and where herring oil is extracted from that fish and even sent to London to be refined and turned into pure olive oil for the Eastern American market.

Taking it all around, Alaska has the capacity to be the fishery of the world, and if she never reaches that desirable distinction it will be for want of market or unfavorable position, not from lack of fish.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

Application of Anæsthetics.

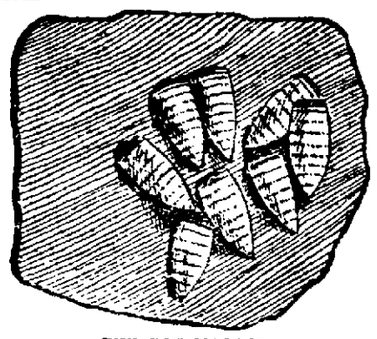
According to no less an authority than Dr. Frederic Hewitt, instructor in anæsthetics in the London Hospital, the administration of an anæsthetic is too often regarded as an unimportant matter. It should be the aim of the assistant to bestow as much attention as time will allow to the examination of patients about to be anæsthetized, and, should any morbid condition be present, to exercise every precaution in producing surgical anæsthesia. The indiscriminate employment of anæsthetic drugs may not only render it difficult to produce the necessary conditions for the performance of operations, but may even imperil the lives of patients.

FARM AND GARDEN.

IMPROVED MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY FARMERS.

Origin and Growth of the Horse Bot Fly. How the Eggs Are Introduced Into the Animal's Stomach, Where These Hatch Out the Bot Maggots.

The illustration here given of the larvæ of the bot fly, showing its attachment to the coat of the stomach by the large end—the head—appeared originally in Prairie Farmer, with the following explanations:



THE BOT MAGGOT.

Farmers have often noticed on the breasts and forelegs of horses minute yellow specks. These are the eggs of the horse bot fly. These eggs are licked off where laid from irritation and, passing through the stomach, hatch, and the larvæ, then pass their lives until ready again to transform, when they are extruded with the feces. The attachment to the stomach, is by means of the hooks, where it sucks liquid nourishment from the food of the horse. They do not eat through the stomach, as often supposed, having no means for so doing; neither do they cause serious disability, unless in such quantity as to take the nourishment so indispensable to the well being of the horse, or in case they accumulate in such quantities in the stomach and bowels as to considerably interfere with the process of digestion.

The maggot, being mature, lets go its head to the coat of the stomach, passes out of the intestinal canal, falls to the earth with the excrement, makes its way to the earth, whence it, in about six weeks, transforms and issues as the perfect fly, lays its eggs upon the ends of the hairs of the horse and dies.

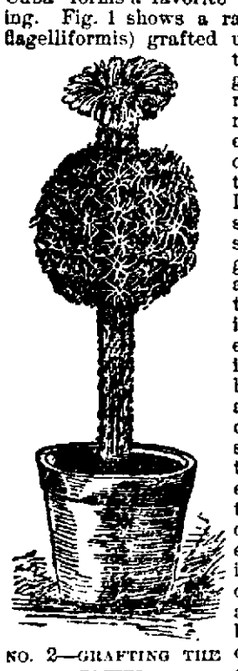
Once the insect is lodged in the stomach, little can be done. When they exist in large quantities, strong purgatives may possibly dislodge them. They never eat through the coats of the stomach. The hole sometimes found in the stomach of the horse infested with bots is caused by the action of the gastric juice of the animal acting upon inflamed and suppurating surfaces. The preventive is to carefully clip off all eggs found. Watch for them.

Hints on Cactus Cultivation.

Almost every grower of flowers, whether amateur or professional, cultivates at least one or more varieties of the cactus. To these growers the following illustrations and hints, by American Garden, will be of great interest. These cuts show methods of growing delicate species of cactus from stocks of a stronger character, or to elevate low growing or drooping varieties so that they can be seen to advantage.

NO. 1—GRAFTING THE CACTUS.

Some of the slender cereuses, such as C. tuberosus, are benefited in growth, but it makes little difference in blooming, excepting that a strong plant does better than a weak one. Cereus columbinus from Cuba forms a favorite stock for grafting. Fig. 1 shows a rat tail cactus (C. flagelliformis) grafted upon it. All of those having a gummy sap unite readily, and a number of different kinds are often grown upon the same stock. If the scion and stock are both slender, wedge grafting is usually adopted, the parts being cut to fit into each other and tying them around, but not so tight as to prevent circulation of the sap. Sometimes the parts are fastened together by the slender spines of the larger varieties without tying. In the second cut is shown a head of a free blooming Echinocereus pectinatus grafted in this way on a stem of C. grandiflorus. The roots, and a small part of the plant above them, should be cut away and an incision made, shaped to receive the end of the cereus, which should be cut into a wedge shape and held in place by a long cactus spine. In propagating the long stemmed sorts it is not best to bury the slip in the earth, as is so often done, but to tie it about three inches above the lower end of a small stake, keeping the growing end up. Insert this in a pot of sand, letting the cutting just touch the sand; roots will appear usually in about two weeks. As soon as the roots are well started the plants may be potted in soil consisting of good soil with one-fourth sand and one-fourth manure. Give plenty of water and hot sunshine while growing.



NO. 2—GRAFTING THE CACTUS.

A Good Dust Bath.

Take a box of any convenient size—18 by 24 inches by 12 in depth will answer—fill it nearly full with road dust, sand, coal ashes, wood ashes, or plain, simple dirt—any one of them will answer—and then mix through it four or five pounds of sulphur. The addition of a quantity of carbolic acid to the sulphur will do no harm. The fowls will roll in this bath, mixing its contents through their feathers thoroughly, and they will very shortly be free from lice. Such a dust bath is the cheapest, easiest and most effective way of ridding fowls of lice that is known. The beauty of it is that the fowls bath themselves and administer their own medicine.

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLT

The True Theory of Training, Which Is, However, Seldom Practiced.

Following are some practical suggestions on the initial steps in training young horses, by Rural Canadian, that embody the true theory, as all horsemen will admit. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that not one man in ten carries out this practice. So well does it work that, in an incredibly short time, the colt becomes so gentle and teachable, the impatient trainer considers him sufficiently broken, and hastens to harness and work the animal, when, in point of fact, he has only arrived at the a, b, c of his education. The result of such undue haste is obvious; the colt is never really broken. That it pays in the long run to follow the advice here given the writer firmly believes:

Begin the education of a colt by bridle handling, first on one side and then on the other. Put him about in different directions, forward, backward, to the left and right, and get him to yield to the bit in each of these directions. This should be done both in the stable and yard, and in using the reins for this purpose the trainer should exercise a steady, firm pressure on the bit until the colt yields, when the pressure should be removed at once, in order for him to understand that he has obeyed.

When the colt's head can be handled in every conceivable direction, and the muscles of his neck are supple and controlled, then handle the forward feet, then the body, and finish with the hind feet and tail. When handling the colt's feet teach him not only to allow you to pick them up and rub and rap on them with a hammer, but to hold them up until you get ready to let them go. Take the tail in your hand carefully, and raise it well up over his back, repeating this until he makes no objection. Take a pole about the size of a sled stake, pole him all over his body, and pry in between his legs until he shows no fear of it. Teach him to stand and allow a harness to be tossed on to and all about him. Handle umbrellas, robes, paper, etc., about his head and body until he is utterly indifferent to them all. Lead him back him into and over an old pair of shafts repeatedly, and when he is standing in them raise them up and rub his legs with them, and finally bring the crossbar against his haunches, gently at first and then more forcibly, until he cares nothing for it. All those things should be done to the colt before he is harnessed at all.

A colt should be put through a series of reining lessons before he is hitched to a vehicle. While reining him the whip ought to be used, not only to get motion to handle on, but with a view to educating him to increase his speed when it is applied and getting him under control of it, for no horse is safe to drive unless he will "go to the front" when tapped with the whip.

In striking a horse with a whip, always do so forward of the loins. During his reining lessons the colt should be taught to stand still at the simple word "whoa." He should also be taught to back.

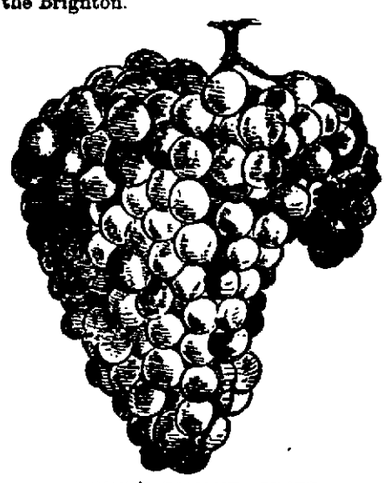
When first hitched up the colt should be taken in a large yard and started about carefully, and when he can be driven and backed all about such a place it is time enough for a trainer to trust himself in the road, where there is more danger of a mishap, and where control could not be so readily obtained if one should occur. In order to "waywise" a colt quickly and make him a nice reiner, he should be reined about from one side to the other, driven through shallow ditches, up alongside the fences, and out again into the road, turned around frequently, to the right as often as to the left, and taught to pass teams either to the right or left when meeting or overtaking them.

One Experience with Ensilage.

Professor A. J. Cooke says: I built a silo, and it has disappointed me only in being too small. I raised no more acres nor were my crops any better last year than previously. Yet, with five acres of my corn crop in ensilage, I was able to winter more stock than ever before, and my stock never did so well. For three successive years I had to buy feed to come through the winter; last winter I had some to spare, though the season was so severe and long continued that several neighbors, some of whom never before had a like experience, paid out considerable sums for feed.

A New Grape of Great Excellence.

In our illustration is shown a new variety of grape, which, according to as high authority as Vick, is "of remarkable merit and will take a place above any white variety now known." It is said to be a cross of Concord with Iona. It originated with Jacob Moore, who produced the Brighton.



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE.

The bunches are large, compact, shouldered, and sometimes double shouldered, very handsome. Berries large, white with a whitish bloom; skin thin, but tough; berries cling well to the peduncle; flesh melting, juicy and sweet to the center; vine a strong grower and abundant bearer.

Facts Worthy of Note.

The good home garden proves its own value

Keep tools in good order and save labor and time

As much as possible protect animals from flies and musquitoes.

Don't let the cows be hurried home from pasture.

Reports from the use of copperas solution on grapevines have been very favorable. Spraying with the solution usually mitigated the bad effects on the crop, though the disease was not entirely prevented.

New Jersey fruit growers in the northern part of the state, by reason of destructive insects that have wrought great havoc this season on small fruits, have appealed to the public to protect field mice, moles and all insectivorous birds, the English sparrow excepted.

WHAT FREE TRADE MEANS.

Britannia Industrial Ruin and Starvation of Honest Labor.

Mr. Cleveland in his message advocates a reduction of tariff, which tends toward free trade. Mr. Mills in his tariff reform bill advocates the same, a needless and wicked assault upon the industries of America.

The question for your consideration is, which party will you support the coming election—the protection party or the free trade party.

What is free trade?

It means that the ports of all countries are open to each other, so that one country can trade with another without expense, duty or tax.

Which means: 1. That the American workman must compete against the cheap labor of Europe. 2. Reduction of wages in every branch of trade. 3. Reduction of the earning power of every dollar of capital now invested in America, either in manufacturing, farming or any other pursuit.

Free trade is all very well so far as European countries are concerned, where it costs the same price for labor. For instance, a laboring man in England, Ireland, Germany, Scotland, Spain, Italy or China, earns on an average of 40 cents per day; in America the average is $1.20 per day. Now, if the laborer of this country is willing to work for the same wages as the workmen of Europe, then vote for Cleveland and free trade. Everything in this world finds its level in time.

The workmen of this country cannot receive $1.20 per day against the workmen of Europe, 40 cents per day, on a free trade basis. No industry would or could thrive.

Suppose a man can make two pairs of shoes a day. It costs $1.20 to make them in this country and only 40 cents to make them in Europe. Take off the protection tariff and every manufacturer and merchant in America will have his shoes made on the other side, bring them over here and sell them until our people are too poor to buy.

Free trade means destruction to all our industries. It means that the clerk, the mechanic and laboring man and their families will be ground down to starvation wages, as is the case with the poor people of Europe. It means that the children of the laboring man will be deprived of the benefits of our public schools and our free institutions, for instead of going to school they will be compelled to work at the loom, in the shop or in the field, to earn food and scanty clothing.

Many of you within the sound of my voice remember the condition of the poor people who worked in the paper mills at Factory village and at Rock City Falls near by before the war. There was no tariff for protection then, there was a slight tariff for revenue, but not enough to afford protection for the poor laborers.

I remember when I was a boy I would sometimes visit those paper mills and noticed frequently families consisting of father, mother, sons and daughters working from morning until night, and then with their combined earnings could afford meat only once a week and poor food the balance.

Their little homes were poorly furnished, no carpet on the floor, tables without covers, no china; instead tin plates, lead spoons, and pewter-mugs were used. On Sunday they did not attend church, for they were too poorly dressed, and all this misery was caused under the system which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Mills are advocating today.

After the war, when the tariff was raised so that paper could not be imported from England and Wales any cheaper than it could be manufactured here, the condition of these poor people improved rapidly, and in a few years the children attended school with good shoes and neat clothes, and their little homes were transformed from abodes of misery to those of comfort and luxury. And this improvement among the poor people of the whole section continues, and this under the protective tariff system.

Do you want to change this system? Do you want to bring destruction and ruin on our industries? Do you want to see a reign of terror in our country? If you do, then vote for Cleveland and free trade. [Cries of "No!" and applause.]—A speech delivered by C. C. Shane, of New York, in Galway, N. Y., his native place.

Prices and the Tariff.

The New York Mail and Express, after showing that a protective tariff has decreased rather than increased prices, gives the following table, showing how much prices have fallen since 1860, and the per cent. of decrease.

Goods.	Cost, 1860.	Cost, 1887.	Decrease, per cent.
Cotton goods	$2.84	$2.13½	24.6
Woolen goods	3.05½	2.38	22.1
Leather	1.07½	87½	9.3
Boots and shoes	3.49½	2.85	18.6
Silk and rubber	2.64	2.07½	21.4
Pig iron	3.41	3.00	13.7
Iron products	7.36½	5.86	22.7
Coal	7.70	6.02	21.8
Oil	4.00	3½	91.4
Tin and tin plates	2.18	1.59½	27.0
Lead and copper	1.12½	80	33.1
Linseed oil, turpentine and paints	1.05	95½	9.0
Soap, hemp and paper	2.50½	1.23½	51.2
Drugs and chemicals	2.87	2.11½	62.3

The Mills Bill's Reduction.

The falsity of the claim of the advocates of the Mills bill that that measure reduces the tariff not more than 7 per cent. is shown by The Tariff League Bulletin, in a detailed parallel column comparison of rates. In the whole long list of articles there are only 5 on which the cut is less than 10 per cent.; on 96 articles it is 100 per cent., i. e., these articles are placed on the free list; and on 31 more the cut ranges from 50 per cent. upward. The pretense that the Mills bill makes only trivial reductions, on the average, is a part of the glaring hypocrisy of the present Democratic campaign.—Boston Journal.

Work for Ben the Giant Killer.

Early risers in Washington who turn their ears toward Red Top can distinctly hear Mr. Cleveland caroling his morning hymn. They can even distinguish these words of the refrain as they roll and recho with ominous emphasis:

Fe fi, fo, fum!
I smell the blood of an Englishman,
Be he live, or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make me bread
If I catch him fe fong in my fish pond.
—Indianapolis Journal.

It Brought Up Very Short, Too.

It is now pretty easy to understand how Grover came to write that somersault message. His party was in a very disagreeable hole, Grover presented what looked like a way out, and they all made a rush for it with the shout that "it was good politics." Like all of Mr. Cleveland's plans, however, it suddenly brought up against a blind wall.—Cleveland Leader.

Land Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land explorers' excursion tickets, at low round trip rates will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Indiana Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These tickets will be good for return passage within thirty days from date of sale. Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania Company.

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

HARDWARE.

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS.
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks Paints, Glass, etc.

The Black Diamond Tarred Roofing

can be applied by the farmer himself to his house, barn or other outbuilding. He need not pay a man from town to do the job and board himself while at work. The cost of putting on this roofing is greater than the material

For descriptive matter and all information address

Jos. Shrader,

EXPERT

HORSE SHOER

Special Attention given to Poor Feet.

Shoes of any Weight or Style Made to Order.

I do not dictate to horsemen how horses should be shod but follow instructions.

PUBLIC SCALES—Hay, Stock, and Coal weighed.

North Erie Street,

Formerly Browns Hay Scales and Coal Yard

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges,
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original;
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER'S DIGEST OF THE STYLES OF NEW YORK.

Directoire Costumes Still Holding Their Own—The Handsome Bonnets That Are Now All the Rage—A Handsome Imported Suit—Worth's Latest Creation.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—It is a very wearisome business to try to keep track of the new fashions just about now, for the early fall importations are getting here by every steamer, and the regular openings will soon take place. The new bonnets will be various, and the woman who cannot make herself look prettier with one style or another will have to be very plain of feature.

BONNETS.

The hats are just as aggressive as ever, and some of them larger around and taller crowned than before, but as I only had a limited space I could not give them all. I will do as the novelists do, "continue them in my next."

Among these presented today is a sort of a poke, made of silver and brown silk gimp sewn round and round on a frame, and the front is faced with pale pink surah. Bows of gray and pink are set up on the crown in the most ungraceful fashion, and at the back is represented a bird, black as ink, of a species that never yet hatched. But it is effective. There are strings of black velvet ribbon to this bonnet. Aureole hats for young girls and ladies are made of closely twilled silk cord, made like Leghorn, and it is very pretty for a hat. These are trimmed with tufts and panaches of plumes and loops and bows.

Pretty, snug bonnets are made of velvet and silver or gold lace, without flowers and relying upon the richness of the materials for their beauty and becomingness. Edges of fine metal gimp or beads are often seen, and black lace bonnets are very popular. One of the prettiest of these had the front filled in with a full ruching of frayed out pearl gray silk. Mingled with the lace was a looped bow of pearl gray ribbon, shot with pale pink, and a delicate pink tuft of bird of paradise feathers. Black ribbon strings completed it.

Among the new importations are large number of black hats and bonnets which can be worn with any colored costume. They all have feathers and ribbons as trimming, and though there are many lace and fancy gimp braid bonnets, the most of the fall wear will be the velvety white felt hats in various shapes. There are also black, green, gray and a sort of stony blue felt hats and bonnets. There will be many bonnets of velvet alone, and others with the rich and elegant metallic laces and brocades

PRETTY DIRECTOIRE COSTUMES.

The new ribbons have velvet stripes, gilt borders, borders of a crepe finish, some with large spots of satin finish on plain gros grain and some Empire and Directoire fancies, with fine woven grounds with stripes brocaded in the stripe in colors or in gold or silver threads. These last are exact reproductions of some seen in the museums and collections of old styles, and they are really artistic.

* * *

Another revival of old styles adapted to latter day requirements is seen in the two very pretty costumes for young ladies They are of cashmere and drap d'Alma respectively, and the distinguishing feature is the basque of one and redingote of the other. The pretty ruff in the front gives grace and softness to what would otherwise look hard and be trying to any aged woman. The deep lapels to the coat waists are quaint and pleasing. The shape of the Directoire jackets and redingotes presupposes that bustles are really in their last days, though some of the dresses are still draped very full and high in the back.

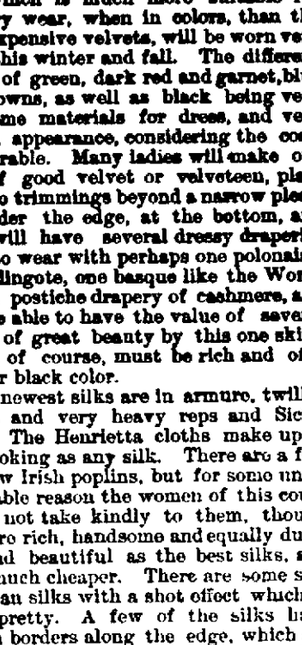
Worth is evidently repenting of his various sins in the way of horrors in designs for waists of gowns during the last year or so, and he has just evolved the very handsome basque for a costume for one of our most fashionable ladies, and it has already been ordered in many other materials for others. The model is of the deepest ultramarine blue velvet, with a bordering of cream colored felt embroidered and braided with silver and pale blue silk. One lady is having it copied in dark brown plush with a band of chamois skin embroidered in dark brown silk and amber beads. The skirt to match should be of velvet with drapery of soft poult de soie. The costume imported will be worn to operas, dinners and receptions. Its chief beauty consists in the grace of outline, simplicity and the peculiar adjustment of the embroidered bands and the perfect fit.

Another very handsome costume just imported is of dark heliotrope velvet and pale heliotrope surah made with combination of cream colored poult de soie, which is a peculiarly soft silk, which hangs like crepe. This is embroidered with silk and bronze threads.

Velvet will be much used, particularly in combinations, and for skirts over which there will be draperies of surah, armure or cashmere. Velveteen which now is almost as handsome as silk velvet, and which is much more suitable for ordinary wear, when in colors, than the more expensive velvets, will be worn very much this winter and fall. The different shades of green, dark red and garnet, blue and browns, as well as black being very handsome materials for dress, and very rich in appearance, considering the cost, and durable. Many ladies will make one skirt of good velvet or velveteen, plain with no trimmings beyond a narrow pleating under the edge, at the bottom, and they will have several dressy draperies made to wear with perhaps one polonaise, one redingote, one basque like the Worth with a postiche drapery of cashmere, and thus be able to have the value of several gowns of great beauty by this one skirt, which, of course, must be rich and of a dark or black color.

The newest silks are in armure, twilled effects and very heavy reps and Sicilienne. The Henrietta cloths make up as rich looking as any silk. There are a few old-new Irish poplins, but for some unaccountable reason the women of this country do not take kindly to them, though they are rich, handsome and equally durable and beautiful as the best silks, and very much cheaper. There are some soft Ottoman silks with a shot effect which is very pretty. A few of the silks have woven borders along the edge, which are very pretty, and some of the heaviest silks have an embroidered edge It is poor economy, however, to buy these unless one can afford a great number of dresses. Some other silks have a kind of rough twill, which gives an appearance of having three colors, each one underlying the other. It is very pretty.

The ladies' tailors are getting the new riding dresses ready for the ladies who are now out of town and it is wonderful to see how it is done. Each one of the grande dames has her model like a shoe last, and she can be fitted during her



HANDSOME IMPORTED COSTUME.

absence as well as if she were standing there. The tailor fits a strong drilling waist lining to the victim, and this is carefully marked where the seams are to be and numbered, and it is then laid by until the lady writes and orders a new habit. A new lining is made by this, which is bound to fit. The newest fashion in habit basques is not to have a single button. The edges are finished by fine silk cord, and hidden hooks and eyes fasten the front, which thus looks as if it had grown on the lady.

The newest Henrietta cloths are made of silk and wool woven with wonderful fineness. They are the most durable and elegant of all woolen goods, but heretofore they have been very expensive, costing as high as $2.50 per yard, which, though the goods is fifty-four inches wide, is still very dear. I notice in several of the stores in Fourteenth street Henrietta cloth the same width at from seventy-nine cents to $1.25 per yard, which brings that excellent material within the reach of nearly everybody.

Among the wool goods I noticed a number of large plaids in subdued tints. These will be made up on the bias, and trimmed with accessories of plain velvet.

Shoes are verging closely upon the ugly box toes again, and those that are not quite square have wide soles and broad

WORTH'S NEWEST CREATION.

toes and low heels. Of course there always are French shoes, with heels all out of human proportions and foolish women to wear them, but the majority of shoes worn this winter will be the wide ones. They are also higher at the ankle.

OLIVE HARPER.

The tower of St. Michael, at Hamburg, is 390 feet.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 61 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

September 15, 1888.

Mr. Percy M. Bradt, of Omro, Wis., will be in Chicago Saturday, August 18, and requests us to state that he is anxious to play the strongest members of the club, and adds he hopes to experience no difficulty in meeting them.

The members of our Club will give him a startling reception, and have made arrangements to make his visit a happy one.

Champion Barker Speaks.

Martins, the present champion of Scotland, whom Barker defeated in a series of match games last December, will also coach Smith, and Martins' very practical knowledge of Barker's style will come in handy for the Spennymoor man. Champion Barker will be accompanied by his brother Isaiah, and together they will start for England about December 1, arriving in time to obtain sufficient rest before tackling the Englishman. In speaking of the match, Mr. Barker said recently to a *Herald* man: "I feel very confident of winning, in fact more confident by far than I ever felt in a similar job before. I do not particularly fear Smith any more on account of his having had Martins and Wyllie to coach him.—*Free Press.*

The Hypercritical and Infallible Judge.

Our Will O' The Wisp game No. 26 has been reprinted by numerous papers devoting space to draughts, and among them the affable editor of the *Turf* selected it for his paper. Judge MacDonald, in writing to the *Turf*, comments on one of the variations, which is by the editor of this column, thus: "At the risk of being considered hypercritical, I add the following notes." Selecting the one alluding to our variation he says: "Anybody can discover that kind of a draw. White is struggling to win. It is in no difficulty, but black is. Mr. Denvir's surrender is respectfully declined."

Summing up his slightly bilious comments, the hypercritical Judge sagely remarks that "anybody can discover that kind of a draw." It is to us at least exceedingly gratifying to know that the *Zadkiel* Judge is so far advanced in artistic playing as to consider the neat cut in question of no importance, and this feeling of admiration leads us to hope that we may some day become as thoroughly an expert as Mr. MacDonald is to-day, at least in his own carefully-nurtured mind.

Following is the variation the Judge refers to:

11	15	18	11	10	14	23	2..6
28	19	10	26	30	26	10	15	11..2
9..13		7	15	1	10	a)22..18	4..8
26	23	2	30	6	2	15..22	2..9
8	11	18	15	7	7	15..18	5..30
23	18	30	9	15	6	20	Drawn.
11	16	24	15	2	2	16	

(a) The Judge says white wins against Lees' play. There is no draw whatever I have said from the start.

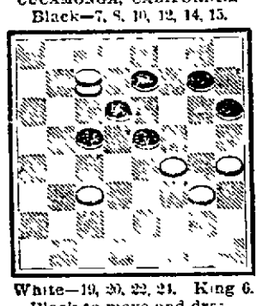
Mr. Lees' play is 22-18 and shows a draw for black. The Judge declares there is no draw for black, or for 22-18. Does he want us to understand that he is about to reform the checker world and your humble editor? We have taken exception to his claim that there is no draw for black, and have forwarded a forfeit of $50 to the reliable editor of the *Turf*, and are anxious to wager $50 that we can show a draw for black against the Judge's supposed stone-wall 22-18 line of attack. Hoping the hypercritical—and, because hypercritical, infallible—Judge will come to the scratch backed up with hard cash, and not New Mexico wind, we anxiously await to see his astonishing win, and should he be successful will give the same to our readers.

(b) This is the cut the Judge says any one can discover.

POSITION NO. 63.—BY W. C. BELDEN.

CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA.

Black—7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15.



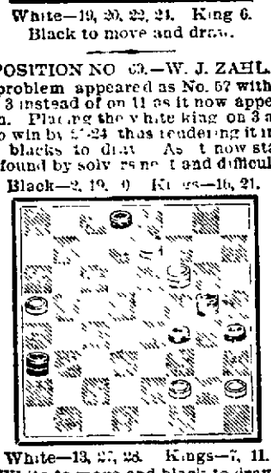
White—19, 20, 22, 24. King 6.

Black to move and draw.

POSITION NO. 64.—W. J. ZAHL.

This problem appeared as No. 67 with white king on 3 instead of on 11 as it now appears on diagram. Placing the white king on 3 allowed white to win by 7-24 thus rendering it impossible for blacks to draw. As it now stands it will be found by solvers not at all difficult.

Black—2, 19, 9. Kings—16, 21.



White—13, 27, 28. Kings—7, 11.

White to move and black to draw.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM BY MR. CHARLES HEFTER.

Black—2, 4, 13, 14, 15, 24. White—10, 21, 22, 24, 29, 31	Black to move and draw.	
24..27	13..24	31..26	18..14	14..10
31..24	26..23	28..19	1..5	11..8
4..8	24..27	26..22	14..10	2..7
24..20	23 18	10 6(a	20..16	8..3
8..12	27 31	22 18	10 14	9..11
23..19	18..9	6..1	16..11	Drawn.

(a) After sending this problem to *Mercury* Mr. Hefter discovered the following error, which allows a black win and spoils the beauty of the position:

9..5 22..18 10..7 2..11 19..15 W. wins.

Solution to positions Nos. 63 and 64 below.

GAME NO. 67.—"PAISLEY." BY CHARLES W. UMSTED, TELLURIDE, COL.

11..16	16 20	9..13	9 14	20..27
24..19	28 24	32..28	a)20..16	25..22
8..11	3..7	14..18	14 18	27..31
22..18	22..17	22..15	23 7	7..3
10..14	11..15	13 22	16 32	31..27
26..23	18..11	26 17	24 19	19..15
7..10	7..16	5 9	32..27	12..16
30..26	25 22	15 11	31 24	W. wins.

(a) In a game played between Mr. James Hill (formerly of Providence, R. I., but now of Southport, Eng.), and Mr. G. H. Powell, of Boston, Mass., the latter played 17-13 at this point, and led to a very long draw. I submit 20-25 strong enough to win for white.—[C. W. U.]

GAME NO. 68.—"CHOICE-CROSS."

Played between Mr. Elijah Smith and a friend. Mr. Smith's move.

11..15	4 8	1..5	7..11	7..11
23..18	25 22	18..9	22 15	21..17
9..14(a	8 11	5..14	11 16	11..15
18 11	24 19	30 26(c	18 9	17..14
8..15	11 15	11 15	6 13	15..31
22 18(b	26 23	32..28	31 26	14..7
15..22	17..24	15..24	2..7(e	Drawn.
25..9	28..19	28 19	26 22	
5..14	7..11	2..5	13 17(f	
29..25	22 18	26 22(d	22 18	

(a) Forms what is called the Choice-Cross.

(b) Bowen's cross plays 22-18, 12-16, 24-19, 16-23, 27-9, 6-22, 25-11, etc., draws.

(c) 23-18 would lead to a good game.

(d) 19-16, 12-19, 23-16, 14-17, etc., draws.

(e) 2-6, 26-22, 6-9, 5-14, 16-30, 22-18, 20-27, 18-14 also draws.

(f) A neat finish. [ELIJAH SMITH.]

GAME NO. 69.—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER.

Played at Cleveland, O., August 7, 1888, between Joseph Maize, of Mechanicsport, Pa., and Andy Sheean, of Cleveland, O. Sheean's move.

11..15	27 24	11 16	14..10	14..17
24..19	15..18	22 18	1..5	32 24
15..24	32..15	14 17	30 26	31..27
28..19	12 16	24 14	5..9	23..18
9..14	19..12	3..8	26 6	27..24
22..18	10 9	12..3	9..14	24 21
8..11	29 25	16 20	6..1	28..14
18..9	4..7	8 11	2..7	b)6..2
5..14	25..22	6 31	1..6	Drawn.
25..22	8 11	7..14	7..11
11..15	31 27	31 27	23 19

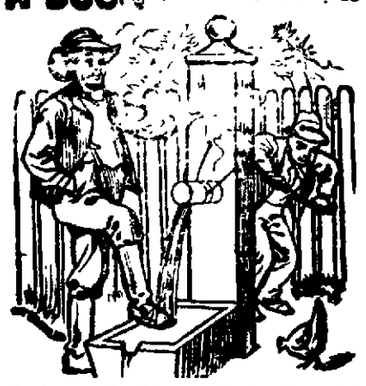
(a) Solution to position No. 68, by Mr. Joseph Maize.

25 22	17 21	7..3	7 11	18 22
9..14	1 11	30 25	15	30 26
22..18	21 25	4..7	22..15	22 18
14..17	11..8	25..22	15 18	26..19
18..15	25 30	7..2	25 31	Drawn.

(b) Solution to position No. 69, by Mr. Charles Hefter steps in here, continues the game and shows a magnificent black win that Mr. Sheean overlooked, which is:

6..2	2..7	7..16	19..15	21..14
28..32	32..27	27..24	14..18	B wins.

A BOON to Housewives.



The farmer and working man who have been out in the mud all day can wash their boots clean before entering the house. They will be Soft, Polished and Dry, if dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes housekeeping easier.

Saves Sweeping and Scrubbing.

The boots will wear a great deal longer, will not get stiff and hard in snow water or rain, and will be WATERPROOF. Ladies, try it, and insist that your husband and sons use it. Once a week for Gents' Shoes and once a month for Ladies'. Unequaled as a Harness Dressing and Preserver. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

The only fine calf $3 seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 and $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear to the feet, hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand-sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $2 shoe, which equals custom made shoes costing from $5 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

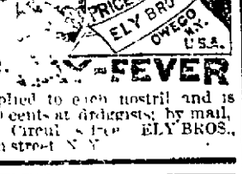
W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all boys and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. D. Frank & Co., Agents, Massillon

ELY'S CATARRH Cream Balm.

Cleanses the Nasal Passages allays pain and Inflammation. Heals the sores restores the senses of taste and smell.



Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

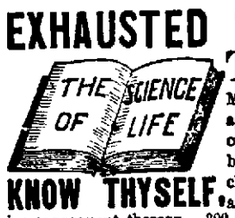
A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., druggists, 56 Warren street, N. Y.

GUNS REVOLVERS, send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Pa

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

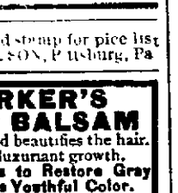
KNOW THYSELF.

Cut this out. You may never see it again.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind Wandering Cured.
Speaking Without Notes.
Wholly Unlike Artificial Systems
Piracy Condemned by the Supreme Court.

Great inducements to Correspondence classes Prospectus with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world famed scientist in mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, Richard Proctor, the scientist, Hons. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin and others, sent post free by

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 37 Fifth ave. New York.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's Brands of Cigars

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM —OF— RECTAL TREATMENT.

POLYPUS PRURITUS AND DIARRHŒA, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL ULCERATIONS

Cured without use of knife erasure or cautery. No anæsthetics

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is ulcerations. Symptoms: Soreness in lower portion of back; mucous, mattery or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus, constipation, followed as diseases progress, by diarrhœa, in females vaginal leucorrhea, caused by sympathetic nerve influence, gradual decline and in time general prostration, anæmia, caused by absorption of impure and poisonous secretions from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim who reas Rectal Ulceration was the cause.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmalle & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi, O.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—Four printing houses and three binderies booming to turn out books.

THE LIFE OF **BEN. HARRISON** BY THE AUTHOR OF **BEN HUR.**

This eminent Author, statesman Diplomat and life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, has written the only authorized biography. Authorities say: "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Indiana. "Graphic and entertaining."—Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds. "It should have a wide circulation."—Hon. John Sherman. "Worthy its famous author."—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar. "An inspiration and a prophecy."—Hon. J. J. Ingalls. "A graphic description of a distinguished career."—J. B. Foraker. *Millions yet want the book. Great chance for agents.*

HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

New Lumber Yard!

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

—AND—

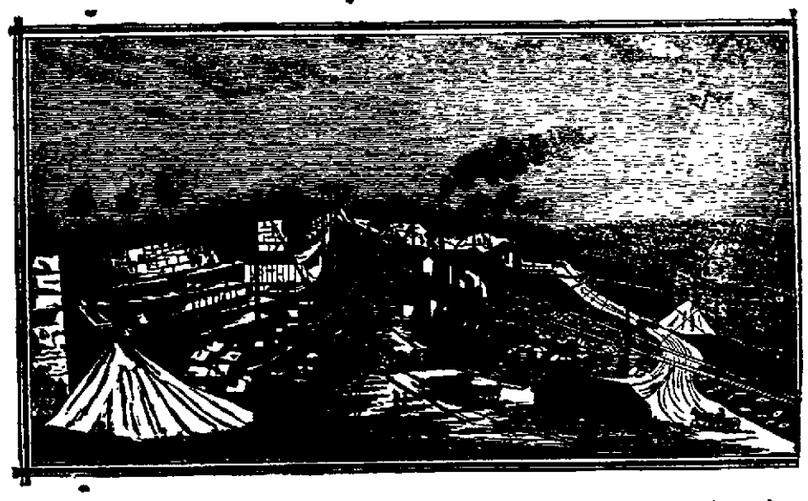
MOULDINGS.

Inside work for Carpenters a Specialty.

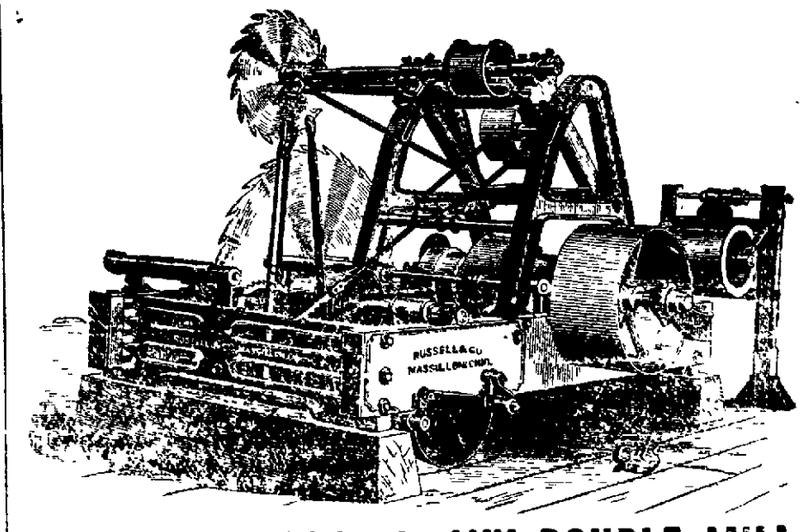
We Employ the Finest Scroll Sawyer in Ohio.

Conrad, Dangler & Brown,

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—HARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS N.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills

ADDRESS RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

For the Campaign of 1888.

The Cincinnati Weekly Commercial-Gazette and The Weekly Independent

SPECIAL TERMS:

The two papers, six months $1.00
" " nine months 1.50
" " twelve months 2.00

These terms are SPECIAL. Subscribe now. The Independent Company receive subscriptions for every newspaper and magazine published. In its dual capacity as a publishing company and publishers' agent, it can quote terms more favorable than can elsewhere be obtained.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHAPMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil. A. Young buried their nine-months old baby, Friday.

Wm. Priest Gainey has gone down to Flushing to work for Selways, at coal mining.

Wm. M. Hardgrove has been serving as juror in the probate court at Canton for the past week.

It is rumored here that our friend Wm. H. Ashman is about to take unto himself a life partner before returning to his western home.

Operations at our brick works have been suspended for the past week, and all hands are busy getting a moulding machine in readiness.

Bills are out for the last K. of L. dance of the season, on Tuesday evening, September 25. A big time is promised for the wind up, so don't miss it.

J. Ozro Clark has severed his connection with the Youngstown Coal Company, as engineer, as has taken charge of the engine at Beaver Run No. 2.

Daniel E. Reese came home last week to size up that big Republican that came to his home, and has again started out in the interest of the Fulton Too' Company.

The stockholders in the Wadsworth mine recently opened by Geo. W. Phillips, held a meeting and effected a permanent organization, and made plans for future action. It will be known in coal circles as the Star Coal Company.

Canal Fulton's genial postmaster, P. A. Leahy, and P. H. Larkin were seen in Chapman, Monday, while on their way to visit Thomas A. Leahy, who is seriously ill, and we are sorry to learn that the old gentleman is not expected to recover.

J. P. Yockey editor of the Canal Fulton Signal, while viewing the procession at Columbus, was given a front seat at the Miners' K. of L. rooms. He speaks highly of their treatment and says our general officers are a fine set of men.

The coming of October 1st brings us an advance of five cents per ton in mining coal, according to former agreement. This will raise the retail price to advance twelve and one-half cents per ton, so now is the time to fill up your coal houses and save a shilling on the ton.

The one hundred-yard foot race between Dick Ertle, of Massillon, and Dave Williams, of Canal Fulton, on the Mathre race track, which was won by the former on Tuesday, failed to cause much excitement in the sporting circles of the "Hill." The match was thought to be in the wrong hands, and had the appearance of a "job," but since hearing of the manner in which the betting was conducted, it is suposed the race was on the "dead." We are told Massillon sports could have picked up five hundred dollars more if they had had confidence in their man. As it is one hundred and fifty dollars covers the amount that changed hands, including the stakes. Ertle, after giving Williams three yards start, won by about two feet.

CONCERNING LAKE PARK.

Bayliss & Heckert Know Nothing of Reymann's Intentions.

Last week the Canton Repository stated that the lease of the Lake Park Hotel, held by Bayliss & Heckert, had been taken up by Anton Reymann, the new owner. THE INDEPENDENT had information, received direct from the Lake by telephone, that nothing had been consummated. Last night The Repository, through an interview with Reymann's agent, repeats the story concerning the lease, and affects to believe that this paper in denying the report was actuated by some unworthy motive. In this connection it ought to be stated for the benefit of The Repository that the denial in this paper was made in very matter-of-fact language and the phrase "malicious misrepresentation," did not occur.

In order to correct any possible misunderstanding, Bayliss & Heckert were communicated with by telephone last night. The information from them is that so far as they know they will occupy the house until their lease expires. They submitted a proposition or contract to Mr. Reymann, but he has not accepted it, as yet, and they have nothing but indirect knowledge of his intentions. Had The Repository taken the trouble to ring up Lake Park it would have been unnecessary for it to have assumed what it has concerning the statement in this paper.

The McKinley Drum Corps.

The call circulated Monday among the Republican drummers was responded to last night, and the organization was formally christened the McKinley Drum Corps of Massillon, in honor of our own congressman. John Cameron was made president. Harry Elsass secretary and treasurer, and James Knecht drum major. The corps will meet with the league of marching clubs Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in the Wallonding rink. The corps will be uniformed at once, and will send a thrill down the most phlegmatic spine when it appears at the head of a gallant column.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' New Cure. Always commences when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

IN TUSCARAWAS.

THE LOG CABIN DEDICATION.

Mr. R. H. Folger Makes an Able Address and rouses the Enthusiasm of His Hearers.

The campaign in Tuscarawas township may be said to be fairly opened. THE INDEPENDENT had a member of its reportorial staff on the ground at the dedication of the log cabin on section sixteen, the center of the township, on the farm of William G. Kitzmiller. The bone and sinew, the men and women of Tuscarawas township, and some from Lawrence were there to listen to the speech of citizen Robert H. Folger, who kept the audience for an hour and a half quietly listening to a well-considered Republican speech. Mr. Folger, now nearer the eighth decennial period of life than any other ten years, having voted for Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and if he lives until the election will vote for Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the grandson. After an organization of the meeting by calling William Maxheimer to the chair, Mr. Folger commenced by referring to the election in which Gen. W. H. Harrison was a candidate, and to the log cabin, the home of the pioneer, and of the best men of the township, the men who in 1810 and the stormy period of the war of 1812 hewed down the forest and laid broad and deep the foundations of civil and religious liberty, the men who

"With liberty and law
Brought the bible in their train."

Passing from that subject the speaker took up the history of parties in the United States commencing with the election of Jefferson, and ended by tracing it down to the election of Cleveland, giving a history of the different wars since the war of the revolution and charged the Democratic party as being no party the occasion but the cause of all the wars all the difficulty with neighboring and distant nations, and with the cause of all the financial crises through which the nation has passed, giving dates and the names of all the prominent actors, the effect of the war of 1812 on the commerce of the country, and among other things, after stating fully the cause of that war, its object and the motives of the party in power in bringing it on, said that when the treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent, not one word was said as to the cause of the war, which was British aggressions upon the commerce and national vessels of the United States. The war cry was "free trade and sailors rights." Not "free trade" as regarded a tariff, but freedom to roam over the great highways of nations unmolested.

The term, "free trade" brought up the question of a tariff and protection to American industry. On that branch of Mr. Folger's speech he referred to the doctrines of the fathers, especially those of Mr. Clay in 1832 and those of Major McKinley at the present day, to whom he paid a handsome tribute, and for which he received loud applause.

The speech as a whole embraced a longer period in history and gave more facts than are usually given in political speeches, and was attentively listened to by the audience that had assembled. Mr Folger spoke rapidly without notes, but in every instance gave dates, places, and in closing showed that with such a history as the Democratic party has to bear, the safety of the country demanded change, or in the language of Webster in 1840, "Every breeze whispers change." Reviewing the conduct of the "solid South" in preventing Republicans from voting, the speaker said such lawlessness would fill the penitentiaries and jails of the North and cited the cases wherein convictions have been made in Ohio and Indiana, and called for a solid North. His closing remarks were received with loud applause.

After Mr. Folger closed, D. F. Reinoehl was called to the stand and entertained the audience with a brief speech, in which he made some very handsome hits, that were well received by the crowd assembled. Great praise should be given Mr. and Mrs. Kitzmiller; their pleasant home was open to all and comfortably warmed. After three cheers were given for Harrison and Morton, and three for Wm. Kitzmiller, the meeting adjourned. THE INDEPENDENT says, "Hurrah for Tuscarawas township."

Unwholesome Meats.

There has been a vast amount said, pro and con, concerning Chicago dressed meat, and it is only by discriminative reading that the truth can be reached. It is to be presumed that the report of the Pittsburg Meat and Milk Inspector G. W. McCutcheon, is disinterested. The National Stockman and Farmer says:

"With the purpose of satisfying himself, Mr. McCutcheon paid a visit to Chicago last week and made a critical examination of the kinds of stock prepared for this trade and the sanitary measures adopted respecting it. As a result of his investigation he announces in the Commercial Gazette that local inspection of stock to be slaughtered for shipment from Chicago is a bald farce; that cattle affected with lump jaw and other cancerous affections, bruised and ailing stock of all kinds, are driven without discrimination into the chutes of the dressed meat concerns, that their flesh is shipped to Pittsburg and elsewhere, and that the whole thing is an open secret to the many stockmen at that point who are in a position to observe. His intention now is to secure such action on the part of the board of health of this city as will prevent the further distribution of such meat at this point.

The Death of Samuel Stoner.

Samuel Stoner, of Tuscarawas township, died Tuesday afternoon at his residence after an illness of two years' duration. Mr. Stoner had lived at his late home for thirty years, and within one mile of the farm for sixty-seven years, having moved to Stark county from his native State of Pennsylvania with his parents in 1821. The funeral took place at 9 a. m. Thursday morning from the family home. Services at 10 a. m. at Stands' church.

The Sewer Commissioners.

The board of sewer commissioners, composed of Messrs. Sailer, Ridenour, Warwick, Snyder and Garrett, met Friday for the purpose of organization. Peter Sailer was made president and J. O. Garrett secretary. The meeting was rather informal, but the work will be vigorously attacked on Monday night. The local engineers will be consulted at once, the city districted, and a report made to the council by Wednesday night.

Building at Last.

The Standard Oil Company has at last commenced the erection of its branch in this city, near the Fort Wayne railroad track, fronting on West Cherry street. The building was proposed almost a year ago, and various causes operated against its construction. When completed it will be 28x60 in size, and properly arranged for barrelling oil from tanks. At first it will be used only as a storage warehouse, but will have every convenience so that barrelling can be commenced as soon as the trade warrants it.

The Millers Organize.

AKRON, O., September 18.—The millers of Northeastern Ohio met in this city today to form an association to be part of the Millers' Association of Ohio. John P. Blake, of Canton, was made chairman and W. K. Warwick, of Massillon, secretary. The following were elected as permanent officers: president, J. P. Blake, Canton; secretary-treasurer, W. K. Warwick, Massillon; executive committee, L. C. Miles, Akron; S. T. Williams, Kent; Homer Baldwin, Youngstown. The obtaining of cheaper freight rates is one of the special objects of the association.

Ertle an Easy Winner.

Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, was the time set for the one hundred-yard foot race between David Williams, of Canal Fulton, and "Dick" Ertle, of this city. Admiring friends, to the number of forty, accompanied Ertle to Mattie's track, where the race came off. The condition of the race was that Williams was allowed three yards' start, the purse being one hundred dollars a side. Williams' friends were confident that he would win, and were backing their favorite heavily. All the offers made by the Williams men were readily accepted by Ertle's backers. Ertle won by four feet, and his friends came home with victory perched upon their banner and a considerable amount of Fulton's money in their pockets. Ertle is a boy in his teens, and since he has entered the list of amateur runners has won every race he entered, and is at present the champion runner of Stark county.

A Walking Party.

A few venturesome social spirits organized a small party Tuesday evening, which took supper at the Lake Park hotel, with the expectation of walking home under the refulgent light of the moon. It strangely happened that all but six discovered that they had no means of getting their horses home but by driving them, and hence the walking section was limited in numbers, but not in enthusiasm. The adventures on the way consisted of meeting one moody cow and the passing of a new country home in which a house warming was in progress. One melancholy fiddler occupied an elevated position in the corner, and to the prompting of a gentleman with brass lungs the lads and lasses threaded the mazy under the glare of several kerosene lamps. The half dozen pedestrians thoroughly enjoyed their tramp and are anxious to repeat the experiment. They arrived in good order, having been on the road only two hours, and enjoyed a luncheon for which the long walk had fully prepared them.

ENJOINED.

D. C. Bunnell Objects to the Action of the Council.

"This morning," says the Canton Democrat, "suit was commenced in common pleas court by Dewitt C. Bunnell, of Massillon, against the city of Massillon and James Neal, of that place. The petitioner asserts that on September 12 the city council passed a resolution granting permission to James Neal to erect a small office near the Burton scales, situated on a market place and public landing. Near this market place he has had a livery stable for forty years, and asserts that he has the right of ingress and egress to this building, but that if this office is erected it will interfere with his privileges. He charges that the execution of this contract would be an abuse to the city's power and asks for an injunction restraining the city from entering into the contract and restrain James Neal from exercising any rights in the case. A temporary injunction has been granted."

All kinds of Campaign Badges for sale by the Independent Company.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Joseph Link, died of lockjaw at Hopkinsville, Ky.

Findlay will dedicate her new court house October 31. Cost $300,000.

Harry Hall, aged seventeen, of Gargo, Ind., was accidentally shot by a companion.

The circuit court at Louisville commenced its fall term with fifteen murderers on the docket.

The first triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons is in session at Washington, D. C.

Stonecutters on the new court house at Columbia City, Ind., are on a strike because one was discharged.

The National Association of ex-Prisoners of War will live over their old time sufferings in Indianapolis.

Charles A. Pillsbury & Company, the Minneapolis millers, divided $40,000 profits among their employes.

The case of Mrs. Garrett, charged with murdering her two imbecile stepdaughters, is in progress at Medina, O.

Work has been resumed at Brown & Company's rolling mill, Pittsburg, the strikers going back at the old wages.

Hon. Sobieski Brady, secretary of state of West Virginia from 1876 to 1880, died at Wheeling, aged seventy-three.

Joseph Thomas, a miner employed in Burton's new mine near North Lawrence, O., was crushed to instant death by a fall of slate.

James Stole, a Wabash brakeman, was fatally injured at Wabash, Ind., while coupling the advertising car of Wallace's circus to his train.

Miscreants attempted to cast reflections upon a Prohibition meeting at Liberty, Ind., by unfurling rebel flags. The flags were promptly hauled down.

Jean Pierre Salet and another negro named Didacre were shot and killed at Platte Prairie, La., by a mob who objected to language used by the negroes.

Indiana is reported to be ablaze with political enthusiasm from lake to river, and the aforesaid boundaries are expected to get there later in the campaign.

Twenty-four Swedish girls arrived in New York Monday from Europe, under contract to marry men whom they knew only through correspondence and photographs.

The city council of Ripley, O., has appointed Col. O. Edwards, mayor pro tem., and removed F. F. Shaw, who has been on a continual spree since his election.

Indianapolis gas fitters kicked themselves out of the working harness on a question of 50 per cent. advance in wages and a reduction of work from ten hours to nine.

James McCann, aged twenty-eight, ran away from home in Williamsport, Pa., when but eight years old. He has returned to his family, after an absence of twenty years.

I. S. Pruitt fatally shot his wife and her lawyer and tried to kill himself in a squire's office at Kokomo, Ind. He became enraged because his wife had applied for a divorce.

Lewis Weddin, the man shot at Falmouth, Ky., Sunday, is still alive, with chances of recovery against him. John Hardin, who did the shooting, was held in $500 bond for trial.

Body of Abe Wilson, colored, was found shot and stabbed on the railroad near Mt. Sterling, Ky. The cautious coroner reports that he is supposed to have been murdered.

At Canton, O., Miss Lucinda Gonder was walking with her betrothed, George McCurdy, when he fell dead at her side with hemorrhage of the lungs. The shock made her seriously ill.

Youthful Burglars Come to Grief.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A gang of very youthful criminals has been discovered in the West Side. William Morgan, aged eight, is known to his confederates as "the cannon." William Sullivan, aged ten, is the "lieutenant" of the gang, and Henry Stackmeyer, aged thirteen, is general utility man. George Hopkins, aged thirteen, was a new recruit. The boys have confessed a large number of burglaries. Hopkins was fined $50 in court, and the others were held for bail.

An Unusual Confirmation.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Episcopalians here are very indignant over the unusual confirmation of Amelie Rives Chandler by Bishop Randolph, of Virginia. It is customary that the rites are administered in church and in class, but owing to Mrs. Chandler's influence and generosity to the church the bishop was persuaded to go to her home, near Charlotteville, Va., and confirm. This was never heard of before.

Burned at the Stake.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 19.—A handsome young squaw, eighteen years old, has been burned at the stake by the Mojave tribe of Indians. She was accused of witchcraft, and after being put to a certain test, was stripped naked, bound to a stake, and a slow fire built about her body. She lived two hours under the torture while the Indians danced about adding fuel to the flames.

It Becomes a Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The president has approved the act for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in New York; the act for relief for the First National bank, of Portland, Ore., for money advanced to build the revenue cutter Corwin, and the act to remove the political disabilities of William L. Bradford.

Judge Terry Must Serve His Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The United States circuit court refused the application of ex-Judge Terry for revocation of his sentence of six months' imprisonment for contempt of court in assaulting the marshal in the presence of the court.

Hay Fever.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever since the summer of 1879, and until I used Ely's Cream Balm was never able to find relief. I can truthfully say that Cream Balm cured me. I regard it as of great value, and would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghampton, N. Y.

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for hay fever and stoppage of the nasal passages. I have tried it, and find it gives immediate relief.—J. E. Rector, Little Rock, Ark.

Startling Discovery.

The discovery by the inhabinants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquility reigns throughout the whole neighbourhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles and all deseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.

It Wasn't the Fever.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—At Green Springs, two miles from the city, Monday, Ned Ogden, a negro laborer, fell apparently dead. A crowd of people, among them a number of women and children, gathered around the body, when some one in the crowd exclaimed: "Why, he died of yellow fever; look how yellow his eyes are." Instantly there was a wild rush, half a dozen women fainted, and one, Mrs. R. J. Mason, was so overcome by the shock that she is not expected to recover. The coroner was sent for, and he summoned a physician, who examined the apparently dead negro, and after working with him two hours restored him to life. His illness was attributable to heart disease.

Will Refuse Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The mayor of Ashville, N. C., has notified the Marine hospital bureau that the hotels and boarding houses will refuse to receive Florida refugees.

The mayor and chairman of the permanent relief committee of Philadelphia has telegraphed the bureau, urging that the people be confined in the infected districts by military cordon, to prevent the importation of the fever to northern cities.

Nashville Not In Danger.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—A meeting of the health officers of a number states will be held here, to discuss the genercondition of affairs. Dr. J. D. Plunkett, president of the state board of Tennessee; Dr Rauch, of Illinois; S. M. Orr and other prominent health officers, declare that there is no need for people to be frightened, as there is no possible danger to northern cities, owing to the lateness of the season.

Response to the Red Cross Call.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—In response to the call for volunteers of the Order of the Red Cross, Dr. William Rackett, of Baltimore, left this city on Sunday for Jacksonville, where he will give his services for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever. He leaves a wife and family in this city and abandons a remunerative practice.

Careful St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Joel Davis and his family and Mrs. Emily McLaughlin came here lately from Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. McLaughlin have both been taken ill with fever. The entire family were sent to the city hospital to await developments, although the city physicians do not think it yellow fever.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N. Y.

Every Steamship

Brings us NEW Designs and Novelties in SKINS from our Foreign Agents.

The Reason Why We Sell

Fine Furs

Cheaper than other manufacturers can, is because we make more of them, and trade direct with the trappers.

Merchants are safe in recommending our Goods.

WALTER BUHL & CO.,

Manufacturing Furriers,

DETROIT, - MICH.

B. & B.

New Fall Dry Goods,

In largest and finest assortment, now being opened every day.

The values in Dress Fabricks which we will offer the present season, will be unequalled.

To make room for these new arrivals (we have no room to store them away) we have put sacrificing prices on all Summer goods left over.

An Extensive Lot of Satines At Unheard of Prices.

These goods at these prices are much cheaper than calicoes, and will wear twice as long.

33c. French Satines now 20c.
25c. and 30c. French Satines now 15c.
12½c. Domestic Satines reduced to 7¼ and 10c.
Yard-wide Bolistes 6¼c., reduced from 12½c.—just one-half price.
Lawns, 10c., now the price is 5c.

An Extensive Line of AMERICAN SUITINGS

Is 24 to 36 inch widths, suitable for House Dresses or School wear, at 12½c. to 30c. Superior values.

Make our stores your headquarters when in the City during the Allegheny County Centennial Celebration, September 24 to 26. Plenty of room and accommodations.

Our Illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue,

78 pp., 9x12 inches, containing a review of the Latest Modes and Newest Fabrics, also, lowest prices for best and newes in Dry Goods line, will be ready about October 1, and will be sent free and postpaid to any address.

This catalogue is issued in the interest of our Mail Order Department and of our customers living at a distance—hence we are anxious to have them avail themselves of its benefits.

Special attention given to

ORDERS BY MAIL.

The Department being in charge of experienced people who devote their whole time to it, and hence are able often times to anticipate the wants of the customer, and be pout with suggestions, etc.

Samples sent, prices quoted and any information given upon request. Lowest prices guaranteed. tf

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

16 PAGES. THREE 16 PAGES.

Hundred thousand new subscribers for The Family Journal and Ladies' Companion wanted. It is the most interesting and instructive paper ever issued. Subscribers will receive during the coming twelve

MONTHS

Novels written by American authors, complete in three numbers. The story of popular works of fiction will be retold by a novel reader, the most interesting and unique feature ever introduced in any publication, giving the substance of popular and standard books by famous writers in a space easily read by the busiest people. We have engaged

FOR

A widely known and popular writer. Comments on current events, fashions, new and original ideas and designs for ladies' fancy work and household decoration, letters from correspondents and their answers. The colleges and seminaries of the United States will be treated one each month in an illustrated article, showing advantage of each, cost of attendance, etc. Invaluable to parents having sons and daughters whom they desire should receive the advantages of a higher education than the ordinary school affords. Articles on painting and drawing, giving home instruction by a well-known artist. A trial subscription of this elegant paper will be sent to any address, three months for

TEN CENTS.

Liberal pay for literary work adapted for our columns and for new and original drawings, designs and ideas on any subject which we can use.

Premium list the most complete in the world. We offer inducements to clubraisers and agents approached by no other publishing house. The most liberal cash commissions, which we send post paid to any one sending us two yearly subscribers at 50 cents each is above worth 75 cents.

Any one to any address, post paid one year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents, and a three months' trial subscription for only 10 cents.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

And you will become a permanent reader. Address,

John L. Douglass, Publisher,
322 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

MY STORY OF THE WAR

By Mary A. Livermore

Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays the Womanly or "Heavenly" side of the War, its Lights and Shadows "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good, full of laughter and tears, of thrilling interest and touching pathos, it sells at sight to all. Splendid Steel-Plates, and famous old Battle-Flags richly colored in exact fac-simile. The "booming" book for Men and Women Agents. $100 to $200 a month made. Distance no hindrance, for we Pay Freights and give Extra Terms. Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the sale of nursery stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper. CHASE BROTHERS Co., Rochester, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT

HOLLOW BRICK,

16½ in. long by 8¼ x 8¼ in. or longer
16½ in. long by 8¼ x 12 in. or longer
2 ft long by 8¼ x 18 in or longer.

Hollow Steps, different sizes, Bay Window Corners, Paving Cellar Brick, Drain Tile from 2 in. up to 18 in., salt glazed, and Crocks from 1 qt. to 20 gallons, Call on

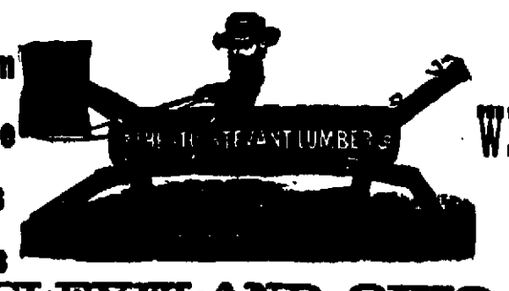
Wm. W. Welker,

MASSILLON, O.

Samples at No. 17 E. Main Street.

THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.,

The one Lumber Firm of Ohio that is free to sell to Carpenters and Consumers



AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

N. B. Write for Prices on Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®